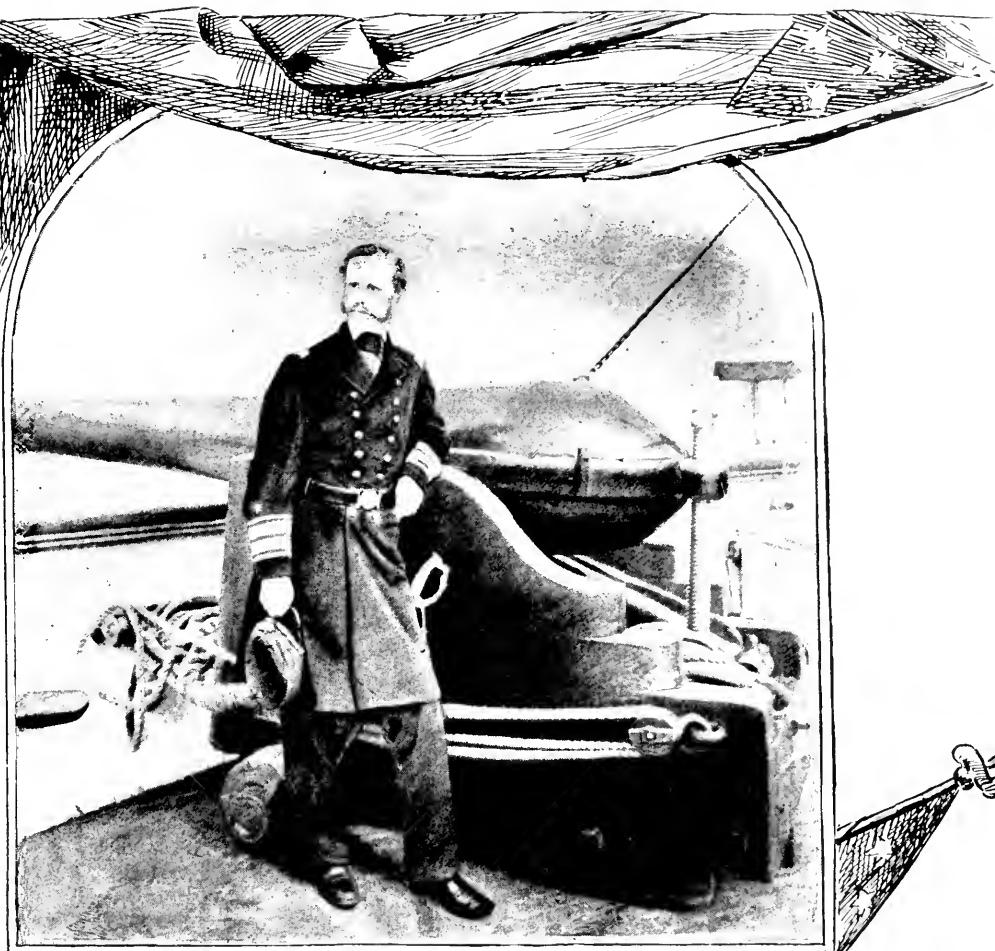


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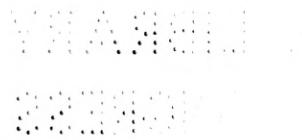




**SOUVENIR
OF THE
WASHINGTON TRIP
OF
DAHLGREN POST 2
C.A.R. REUNION.**

SEPT. 17-24, 1892

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY
JOHN A. LOWELL & CO., BOSTON.



... Souvenir ...

WITH HISTORY AND PORTRAITS
OF

ADMIRAL JOHN A. DAHLGREN,

COL. ULRIC DAHLGREN,

Commander, Chaplain, Past Commanders,
Comrades, Ladies' Relief Corps,
Sons of Veterans and Associate Members of

DAHLGREN POST,

No. 2, G. A. R.

- - This Souvenir

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS

. . . OF . . .

Dahlgren Post, No. 2, Dept. of Mass., G. A. R.

COMPILED BY ITS COMMITTEE:

ROBERT B. HENDERSON,

CHARLES J. McCULLOCH,

ROBERT B. LINCOLN,

CHARLES S. CLERKE,

W. H. H. BAILEY,

FRED. C. FLOYD,

WM. S. BROWN,

WM. E. MANSFIELD

INTRODUCTION.

AHLGREN POST, No. 2, although not of a very great age, has a history marked by many important events. The prime movers in its organization were five comrades of N. B. Shurtleff, Jr. Post, No. 125, who were selected as a committee from that Post when its charter was surrendered in January 1880, to perfect the organization of a new Post.

ORGANIZATION.

The committee of five comrades immediately proceeded with the duties intrusted to them, and although receiving but little encouragement in their undertaking, they were finally granted permission to organize a Post in South Boston, to be known as Post No. 2, G. A. R. and on February 26th, 1880, about fifty veterans who had served in the army and navy, many of them having previously been members of Posts 125 and 32, and a few who had never affiliated with any Post, assembled in Mattapan Hall, and were mustered into the G. A. R. by the late Alfred C. Munroe, Chief Mustering Officer, assisted by James F. Meech, Asst. Adj. Gen. and George W. Creasey, Inspector

CHARTER MEMBERS.

WILLIAM S. BROWN,
J. PAYSON BRADLEY,
HORACE S. EVERETT,
FRANK E. PARK,
CHARLES H. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM W. DOHERTY,
FRANCIS J. BAXTER,
MILTON G. WOOD,
CHARLES H. ROSS,
EDWARD J. PERRY,
DANIEL J. SULLIVAN,
BENJAMIN F. DONNELL,
JOSEPH R. DRAPER,
CHARLES MERRITT,

CHARLES T. GALLAGHER
ROBERT F. GERALD,
LORENZO L. ALLEN,
JAMES H. WADE,
GEORGE A. THAYER,
WILLIAM PARK,
BENJAMIN A. HAM,
CHARLES L. STORRS,
LOUIS GIRARDIN,
BENJAMIN H. WEATHERBEE,
EDWARD B. BLASLAND,
HORACE B. RICH,
ARTHUR H. WILSON
R. R. MERIDETH.

NUMBER AND NAME.

Post No. 2 was very fortunate in having that number assigned them. The original Post 2 was located in Nantucket, and was the second Post to obtain a charter in this Department. Meeting with many reverses, it in a short time surrendered its charter, and for about fifteen years there was no Post 2, the Department never having been prevailed upon to allow any new Post to assume it, until the claims of South Boston applicants were so forcibly presented. Although the number was all that could be desired, the name of the original Post 2 (Union) did not prove satisfactory to the committee, and the selection was left to the judgment of the Post when it should be organized. Many names were presented by a select committee, which were discussed and discarded, when the name of Dahlgren was finally adopted. The selection proved a good one, for it represented both branches of the service — the Army and Navy.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN was a gallant and distinguished naval officer, and the inventor of the celebrated shell-gun that bore his name. COL. DAHLGREN, was one of the admiral's brave sons, who was ambuscaded, and lost his life while on a cavalry raid before Richmond, Virginia.



ADMIRAL DAHLGREN

ADMIRAL JOHN A. DAHLGREN, U. S. Navy, was born in the City of Philadelphia, November 13th, 1809. His ancestors came from Sweden.

The founder of the family was named Borje Ericsson, and was born in 1593, at a place called Dahlen. In the year 1615, he assumed by royal license the name of Dahlgren. It seems somewhat strange that two persons whose names are so identified with the construction of the first ironclad of our navy and her armament should have borne the same ancestral name, Ericsson, and originated from the same country.

The ancestors of Admiral Dahlgren were scientific people, his grandfather being a noted chemist and physician, serving in both the Army and Navy of Sweden, and also the author of various works on chemistry. The father of Admiral Dahlgren was born in Sweden, in 1784. He was a man of herculean strength, being six feet, four and one-half inches in height, and of majestic proportions. He was discovered in the attempt to disseminate republican principles, obliged to flee from Sweden, and his property was confiscated to the Crown. He embarked for New York, where he landed December 4th, 1806. He selected the City of Philadelphia as his future home, engaged in business there, and held the position of Swedish Consul up to the time of his death in 1824. He was noted for his honor and strict integrity, and imparted to his son John the sentiment of loyalty to every trust. His mother was the daughter of a revolutionary soldier, James Rowan, who served as Commissary in Gen. Lacey's Pennsylvania Brigade.

Young Dahlgren was endowed by his ancestors on both sides with those traits of integrity, patriotism, and scientific investigation which were to be so valuable to him in the service of his country in after years. From his mother he inherited his inventive faculty and special talent for designing. At the death of his father, while John was but fourteen years of age, it became necessary that he should decide on what should be his life work. He had frequently visited the old Navy Yard, and the sight of the three-decker *Pennsylvania*, and the frigate *Raritan* filled his mind with dreams of the sea, and a desire to become a midshipman in the navy of his country. His first application, although endorsed by several influential persons, was refused by the Secretary of the Navy. But on February 1st, 1825, he was appointed acting midshipman for a trial period of six months, and ordered to report for duty on board the U. S. Frigate *Macedonian*. This vessel had been one of the finest frigates in the British Navy, and captured during the war of 1812 by the frigate *United States*, commanded by Commodore Stephen Decatur, so that the first cruise which young Dahlgren made

was in a vessel about which were associated all the traditions and glory of the Old Navy and its grand commanders, a fitting school for so promising a pupil.

This first cruise was to Brazil, and on his return after a lapse of two years and a half, he was ordered to the *Ontario* and made a cruise in the Mediterranean. Under a captain who had commanded one of Commodore Perry's vessels at the battle of Lake Erie, and a first lieutenant who was a thorough sailor, he rapidly advanced in his chosen profession.

After serving in the *Ontario* two years, he was transferred to the frigate *Brandywine* and returned home in the *Constellation* in November, 1831.

In 1834, he was ordered to report for duty in connection with the Coast Survey, which was then just commencing its important work. So proficient was Midshipman Dahlgren in mathematics, and so accurate in his work, that the chief of the Department selected him for the verification of his own calculations on the most important matters.

In March, 1837, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1843, he sailed in the *Cumberland* for the Mediterranean as Flag Lieutenant. On this cruise he gave his attention to the subject of ordnance, and his first attempt at invention was a *Spring Percussion Lock*.

He returned to Boston in November, 1845, and was ordered to Washington in January, 1847, for ordnance duty. His knowledge of mathematics, aided by his inventive genius, and untiring perseverance, culminated some sixteen years later in placing him at the head of the Ordnance Department of the navy. At this time the *32-pounder* was the standard gun of the navy, and the percussion lock was just being introduced. The gun was so defective in its proportions as to be dangerous in action, lacking accuracy, power and endurance.

He at once proceeded to draw plans for an ordnance shop, a proving ground for testing guns and obtaining their ranges, and an experimental battery to assist in his investigations and studies. These plans were approved by the Bureau, and in the short period of seven months he had made such an impression on the Bureau officers by his efficiency and ability, that they decided to place all the work under his direction.

In 1848, he made the first boat *howitzer*, and from that date boats were provided with armaments. While testing some guns at the Experimental Battery, in 1849, a *32-pounder* burst, killing the gunner. This accident made a profound impression on his mind as to the importance of having a gun of greater strength, and lead him to investigate the whole subject of naval armament.

In 1850, he had prepared drawings of a *9-inch shell gun made entirely after his own ideas*. But it was not till 1855 that he saw his ideas carried out in the *Merrimac*.

He also commenced the construction of an *11-inch shell gun which was afterwards to play so important a part in naval action, during the war of the Rebellion*. And in December, 1854, the Navy Department contracted for 184 of these guns 9, 10 and 11-inch.

In 1855, he was promoted to the grade of Commander. For five years he had been struggling against such opposition from naval officers that at times he almost despaired. In order to test the efficiency of Dahlgren's guns, the sloop of war *Ply-*

mouth was fitted out with a complete battery, and *Dahlgren* placed in command, sailing on June 14th, 1857, for the Azores and European ports.

The battery was thoroughly tested at sea, and excited great interest among naval officers in Europe. The guns proving successful in every particular, the *Plymouth* returned home, and he again took charge of the Ordnance Department at the Navy Yard. He again resumed his work of developing his gun, and prepared several works on naval ordnance, which were accepted as authority and issued to the vessels of the navy. He had already advocated the construction of rifled cannon, but the conservative policy of the Navy Department delayed the matter so that at the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, our navy was entirely unprovided with rifled guns. The first battle which really tested his guns was the engagement between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* in March, 1862, the former vessel having two of his 11-inch guns. Those two guns drove the Merrimac back to her shelter from which she never again dared to venture, saved the entire Union fleet from destruction, prevented the probable bombardment of New York and other Northern cities, and other disasters whose magnitude can hardly be conceived, and which would have furnished the opportunity for European recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The war now being in full progress the work in the Ordnance Department was pushed as rapidly as possible, and some rifled cannons from his designs were ordered to be constructed.

In August, 1861, he completed the first 80-pounder rifle and it was placed on board a vessel attached to the Potomac flotilla. He also built a 50-pounder rifle which was tested with a $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch "Blakeley" rifle, and a 12-pound "Sawyer." In accuracy and range the Dahlgren gun proved superior to the others. He immediately prepared the designs for a 15-inch gun, and fifty of them were ordered to be cast for use on the new monitors. Having designed all the guns from boat howitzers up to 20-inch bore, and put the Ordnance Department at the Navy Yard in full operation, he was ordered to the command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. At this time the dependence of the Navy was in its 9 and 11-inch Dahlgren guns, although rifled guns were being asked for in larger numbers than could be supplied. But in emergencies the Dahlgrens were fired with double the regular charge, and during the entire war not one of them burst. After the severe test of four years of war, when rifled guns had burst and killed numbers of men, the Dahlgren gun was relied on by the whole navy and carried the flag of the Union through some of the hardest fought battles that history records.

As an inventor and ordnance engineer the country had not his equal. As a patriot and loyal officer true to his duty, his action in preserving the Washington Navy Yard from capture by the rebels at the breaking out of the rebellion, and arming and fitting out river steamers for defence of the city, were of vital importance at that period of all critical periods.

The rebels had captured Norfolk Navy Yard with 300 Dahlgren guns, and had they succeeded in taking Washington Navy Yard also, it would have been almost impossible to have provided guns for our navy.

By his prompt and energetic action he was enabled to hold the place until the arrival of the 71st New York volunteers. As he was not by rank entitled to command the yard, Congress passed a law enabling him to do so in recognition of his

services. It was in July, 1863, that he was ordered to the command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, which position he held till the close of the war. He led in the attack of the ironclads against Charleston, and his flag ship, the *Harvest Moon*, was sunk by a torpedo in one of the engagements.

In reviewing the life of Admiral Dahlgren we can but admire the great traits of his character, his perseverance when a boy of fifteen years to obtain an appointment as midshipman; then his devotion to his profession as a lieutenant in the Coast Survey; taking up the subject of gunnery on his cruises at sea, and afterwards as the inventor and constructor of cannon made in accordance with his own formulas, the result of continued study and experiments; then as the loyal officer in command of an important station, after other officers had resigned and gone over to the enemy; the trusted friend and adviser of the President (the lamented Lincoln); and finally as the commander of the largest naval force of ironclads ever gathered in one fleet, Inventor, Scholar, Author and Patriot,—his life offers a grand lesson for the young men of to-day!

The Dahlgren gun is his monument. The record of naval victories during the war of the rebellion is the result of his patient toil, study and perseverance under, at times, the most discouraging circumstances.

The name of Dahlgren will stand among the foremost so long as we have a ship in our navies, or a vessel to fight our battles upon the Ocean.

Let his monument be built of Dahlgren guns. There can be nothing more grand or appropriate than those that spoke in thunder tones to the *Merrimac* and *Alabama*, or that proclaimed to the world at New Orleans, Mobile, and Charleston that we are still a nation.



The President, Abraham Lincoln's First Proclamation for Troops to Suppress Rebellion.

On the 12th day of April, 1861, at half-past four o'clock in the morning, in Charleston harbor, the first gun was fired which announced to the world the practical inauguration of the war, to decide the question of union or disunion.

On the 14th day of April, the Stars and Stripes were lowered from Fort Sumpter after a brave defense, and the fort surrendered by its small but heroic garrison.

That event made it easy for the leaders of secession to convince not only themselves but thousands of their followers, of their military superiority to the cooler and less impetuous North.

At this time, L. P. Walker, afterwards Rebel War Secretary, said: "No man can foretell the events of the war inaugurated, but I will venture to predict that the flag which now floats on the breeze will before the first of May, float over the dome of the Capitol of Washington, and if they choose to try Southern chivalry, and test the strength of Southern resources, will eventually float over Faneuil Hall in Boston."

Two weeks later, a Richmond newspaper said: "There never was half the unanimity among the people before, nor a tithe of the zeal upon any subject that is now manifested to take Washington. From the mountain top and valleys to the shores of the sea, there is one wild shout of fierce resolve to capture Washington City at all and every hazard."

On the 15th day of April, The President issued the following proclamation, and the quick response of the gallant youth from the farms and the shops of the North not only saved the Capitol from its threatened desecration, but proved the *falsity* of the arrogant claims of Southern superiority.

Whereas:— The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law: now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several states of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the state authorities, through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

By the President:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gov. Andrew's Words of Commendation of the Soldiers of Massachusetts.

On January 8th, 1864, following the year in which the Rebellion reached its highest point, and which witnessed the capture of Vicksburg, and the defeat of the mightiest army of the Confederacy at Gettysburg, our heroic War Governor, John A. Andrew, closed his inaugural address to the Legislature in the following eloquent and touching words :

" But the heart swells with unwonted emotion when we remember our sons and brothers, whose constant valor has sustained on the field, during nearly three years of war, the cause of our country, of civilization and liberty. Our volunteers have represented Massachusetts during the year just ended, on almost every field, and in every department of the army, where our flag has been unfurled—at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Fort Wagner; at Chickamauga, Knoxville and Chattanooga; under Hooker, Meade, Banks, Gilmore, Rosecrans, Burnside and Grant. In every scene of danger and duty—along the Atlantic and the Gulf; on the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Mississippi, and the Rio Grande; under Dupont, Dahlgren, Foote, Farragut and Porter—the sons of Massachusetts have borne their part, and paid the debt of patriotism and valor. Ubiquitous as the stock they descended from, national in their opinions and universal in their sympathies, they have fought shoulder to shoulder with men of all sections and of every extraction. On the ocean, on the rivers, on the land, on the heights, where they thundered down from the clouds of Lookout Mountain the defiance of the skies, they have graven with their swords a record imperishable. The muse herself demands the lapse of silent years to soften, by the influences of time, her too keen and poignant realization of the scenes of war—the pathos, the heroism, the fierce joy, the grief, of battle. But during the ages to come, she will brood over their memory; into the hearts of her consecrated priests will breathe the inspirations of lofty and undying beauty, sublimity and truth, in all the glowing forms of speech, of literature and plastic art. By the homely traditions of the fireside; by the headstones in the churchyard, consecrated to those whose forms repose far off in rude graves by the Rappahannock, or sleep beneath the sea, embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations of parents and children, the heroic dead will live on in immortal youth. By their names, their character, their service, their fate, their glory, they cannot fail.

" They never fail who die
In a great cause; the block may soak their gore,
Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls;
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom."

The Edict of Nantes, maintaining the religious liberty of the Huguenots, gave lustre to the fame of Henry the Great, whose name will gild the pages of philosophic history after mankind may have forgotten the martial prowess and the white plume of Navarre. The *Great Proclamation of Liberty* will lift the ruler who uttered it, our nation, and our age, above all vulgar destiny.

The bell which rang out the Declaration of Independence, has found at last a voice articulate to 'proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.' It has been heard across oceans, and has modified the sentiments of cabinets and kings. The people of the Old World have heard it, and their hearts stopped to catch the last vespers of its echoes. The waiting continent has heard it, and already foresees the fulfilled prophecy, when she will sit redeemed, regenerated, and disinthralled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation."



COL. ULRIC DAHLGREN.

COL. ULRIC DAHLGREN.

A Biographical Sketch of his Life

ULRIC DAHLGREN, 2nd Son of Rear Admiral and Mary Dahlgren, was born in Pennsylvania, April 3rd, 1842.

When he was six years of age, the family removed to Washington, which from that time became their residence, and the school for the formation and direction of his short but glorious life. The intervals of study were spent with his father at the Ordnance Department at the Navy Yard, where he saw material of war in every variety, from its first inception to the finished cannon. He so improved such rare opportunities that when afterwards launched upon the field of action, his judgment and experience in artillery, were perceived and availed of by his superior officers. His fondness for athletic exercises also found ample opportunity at the Navy Yard. Under the tuition of the veteran sailors, specially selected for that station for their experience, Ulric became an expert swimmer and boatman.

A striking characteristic of young Ulric was the intense earnestness with which he pursued an object when once engaged in it, whether it was in his studies, his boyish sports, or his steadfast adherence to a friend. In 1858, being now well grounded in the classics and mathematics, and also a promising draughtsman, and further confinement to scholastic pursuits being distasteful to him, he was eager to put in practice results already acquired. Civil engineering and the law was selected as his vocation, and the Northwest was chosen as his field of work. As a preparatory step, several months were passed under practical instructions from his father, and reviewing previous studies in field surveying. He also accepted an invitation from his uncle to visit the Southwest, which afforded excellent opportunity to the student in his vocation. For more than a year, he lived and worked in the solitudes of the forest and the plain. His horse and rifle were often his sole companions. As a boy he was a lover of a horse, and that fond attachment remained to the last. And here he found the school for the scout and the bivouac, that trained him for the service he was so soon to be called on to render his country.

In 1860, as the memorable presidential contest, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln was being so bitterly waged, and the air was filled with the fierce threats of Rebellion, Ulric was recalled from the banks of the Mississippi to his home, where he arrived in September.

He then entered upon his contemplated study of the law with his Uncle, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia. To this new vocation Ulric applied himself with his usual earnestness. The remainder of the year was given to the business of the office, but at no time was his mind diverted from the great issues that threatened the future of the nation.

In January, 1861, when five states had seceded and the last member in the cabinet had resigned, Ulric quietly remarks, "I would like much to belong to a military company." He still continued his studies, though anxiously concerned about the pending troubles, the Rebellion having taken shape by the election of Mr. Jeff Davis as its leader.

Military and Naval Officers, too, are resigning to follow their states.

About this time, referring to the state of affairs at Charleston, he writes, "The American flag should never have been insulted; there was no necessity for it. Anderson is a Southern man, yet he remains true to his duty, both to God and Man." At this crisis, Mr. Lincoln succeeded to the Presidency of the Union.

Sumpter was attacked, and its little garrison compelled to surrender to the forces of South Carolina. The President issued his proclamation for troops, to regain possession of United States property, and the loyal States responded to the call. By July 1st, the city of Washington had become a vast camp, and the Navy Yard too, was alive with preparation, steamers arriving and departing freighted with troops and stores. Ulric's intense desire to see the grand spectacle was gratified by his father's permission to return home.

The effect of such scenes upon the earnest nature of the lad may well be imagined. During the days immediately following the first hostile meeting of the two armies at Manassas, July 21st, resulting so disastrously to the Union Army, requisitions were being made on Capt. Dahlgren at the Navy Yard for assistance in the defense of Washington. On the 24th, he sent to the lines three heavy cannons (9-inch) with a prime body of trained seamen, under Capt. Parker and other navy officers. Ulric went with this detachment as aide to the Commanding Officer, and thus began that career in the service of his country, which for a short season only, was to be distinguished by the most unselfish devotion, by deeds of daring, by battle, by loss of limb and lastly, loss of life.

The long period of inaction that followed, was used by Ulric in visiting the different camps, watching the work of re-organizations and drills, making acquaintances among the officers of different regiments, and by that means obtaining permission to visit the outposts and take part in the frequent skirmishes that occurred.

In the spring of 1862, when the new army of the Potomac was al out to move to deal what was hoped to be a crushing blow at rebellion, young Ulric repaired to Washington and took his place near his father, to assist in the ordnance department for which he was admirably qualified.

May 28th, Stonewall Jackson having swept Banks' division across the river, and moved against Harper's Ferry, a telegram came to Capt. Dahlgren, "Can you send any howitzers to Harper's Ferry?" He replied: "Yes, and some heavy cannon." Forth goes the order, and a battery of howitzers and some 9-inch guns manned by a body of select seamen, and in charge of two very young men, Acting Master Daniels

and Ulric Dahlgren. This naval battery did good service, and the 9-inch guns from Maryland Heights compelled the enemy to retrace his steps towards Richmond.

On the 29th, Ulric was sent to Washington for ammunition, and found his father in the office of the Secretary of War, where was also the President. Secretary Stanton tendered him an appointment as additional Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Captain, which was gratefully accepted. The next morning he was on his way back to his command in the full uniform of his new position. He was now assigned to duty on Gen. Siegel's staff, who taking command of the first corps, followed in pursuit the retreating enemy to Winchester, where it rested. Meanwhile his aide, Ulric, rides around the neighborhood, and explores every road and pass. Captain Ulric was not merely a graceful rider, but had wonderful endurance as he proved on many occasions. Capt. Ulric was thus fitting himself for service at hand.

During the movements of Gen. Pope's Army, in falling back from the Rapidan and across the Rappahannock, Capt. Dahlgren's services were such that Gen. Siegel wrote as follows: "Capt. Dahlgren's services generally, on the line of the Rappahannock, where he was continuously engaged in meeting the enemy's batteries with our own, to facilitate thereby the march of our troops and trains alongside of the river, were most valuable." Also a few days later Gen. Siegel writes: "At the battles of Bull Run and Groveton, on the 29th and 30th of August, he was almost without interruption, engaged in planting or relieving our batteries, under the most galling fire of the enemy." This corps was now for a time retained in front of Washington, and the young captain was continually with the scouting parties, scouring the country in every direction. This duty awakened in him an adventurous spirit of enterprise, and prepared him for more conspicuous deeds.

November 7th, Gen. Burnside took command of the Army, and decided to move it on to Richmond by way of Fredericksburg. Capt. Dahlgren was notified by the Chief of Staff that Gen. Siegel desired him to ascertain what force the rebels had in Fredericksburg, and examine the condition of the railroad to Acquia Creek, and of the bridges. The only available force of the General's body-guard, amounting to sixty men, was put under his orders. He was also authorized to take one hundred men from the 6th Ohio Cavalry. With this force he marched all night, arriving at Fredericksburg after daylight, forded the river above the town and charged through the town against a much superior force of Rebel Cavalry, routing them after a desperate hand-to-hand fight with sabres and the butts of carbines, capturing thirty-nine prisoners, and re-crossing the river with loss of but four men. He had shown by his ride into Fredericksburg his manner of executing an order, "*to ascertain the rebel force in that place.*" He was then but twenty years of age.

During the battle of Fredericksburg, which occurred a month later, Capt. Dahlgren was temporarily placed on Gen. Burnside's staff, and at the close of the day's bloody battle, having been in the saddle all day, he was selected for the hazardous work of carrying important orders to Gen. Siegel twenty miles distant. He performed the task and returned to Gen. Burnside the next morning, having been for twenty hours in the saddle with little food and no rest.

Gen. Siegel having retired from his command, Capt. Ulric was assigned to the staff of Gen. Hooker, who had assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and

reported for duty in March, 1863. During all the movements of this army prior to and during the battle of Chancellorsville, he was actively employed, and always to be found where most needed.

In June, when the rebel leaders had begun their movements, which a month later was to be terminated by the battle of Gettysburg, Gen. Hooker orders Gen. Pleasanton to take all the available cavalry and attack the large force of rebel cavalry which was covering the movement of Lee's Army. Capt. Ulric obtained permission to join in this attack and was the bearer of instructions from Gen. Hooker to Gen. Pleasanton.

During the battle, which lasted fourteen hours, he charged with different regiments several times, having his horse shot from under him twice. The result of the battle was the driving the enemy back three miles to their strong infantry supports. Without waiting for rest he rode nearly all the following night to carry the welcome tidings of the battle to Gen. Hooker's headquarters.

Of him Gen. Hooker writes: "I cannot too highly commend the zeal, efficiency and gallantry which have characterized the performance of his duties while a member of my staff.

He is now on the staff of Gen. Meade. But instead of the ordinary routine of staff-duty, he is allowed, with such detachments as he can procure from different commanding officers, to follow his own suggestions in observing the rear and flank of the enemy, intercepting dispatches, cutting off trains and harassing their communications. The lengthened lines of the enemy give him abundant opportunities which he improves.

At 2 o'clock in the morning of July 4th, he attacked the rebel cavalry in the town of Greencastle on the line of retreat of Lee's Army, drove them from the town after a severe fight, held possession of the town all day, completely severing the enemy's communications. That night the enemy began his retreat. On July 5th, Ulric with his small force attacked and destroyed 176 wagons, captured 200 prisoners, 300 horses and one piece of artillery.

On July 6th, he found Gen. Kilpatrick and placed himself under his command, and was in the leading column that charged into Hagarstown, Md., against an overwhelming column of rebel infantry, cavalry and artillery. Met with showers of bullets from streets, alleys and houses, one of which shatters his foot, he turns with the remnant of his party, and is borne by his good steed to friendly hands into which he falls exhausted from his saddle.

July 9th, he is in Washington being borne by a few soldiers on a litter to his father's house. Among the first to sit by his bedside is President Lincoln. The days pass, and amputation of the foot is decided necessary and is performed. His strong constitution finally asserts itself and he is out of danger. He is now made a colonel, and on his bed, almost recalled from the grave, he raises his true right hand in pledge of renewed fealty to his country and her cause. "So help me God! Amen." In November, his wound not yet healed, he visited his father who was then in command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, remaining with him nearly three months, actively sharing as a volunteer in the naval operations, both on board ship and with the frequent details for shore duty.

The project of an expedition to rescue the Union prisoners from the horrible dungeons of Richmond, originated by Gen. Kilpatrick, reached him about this time. His kindly nature had been for a long time agitated beyond bounds by the barbarities inflicted upon them in the cells of Libby prison. The expedition, to consist of 4,000 cavalry, was decided upon and Colonel Ulric eagerly sought to join it. His services were accepted by Gen. Kilpatrick and he was given command of an independent column of 500 selected men. With this column he was to diverge from the route of the main body, and after effecting certain purposes, rejoin it at or near Richmond, all entering the city together. On the 28th of February the expedition started, Ulric taking the advance with his column. The next afternoon he struck the Virginia Central Rail Road, tearing up the tracks and cutting telegraph wires. Turning southerly, crossed the South Anna River before dark. Tuesday, March 1st, the column reached the canal, and after cutting it followed it for some distance. An effort was made to ford James River, but it was too deep, and his design to approach Richmond by the southern bank failed. He then struck the plank road and advanced driving in the rebel pickets until he was within eight miles of the city. Nothing was heard or seen of the main body under Kilpatrick. It was evident that it had met with disaster.

It might have been possible at this time to retrace his steps with comparative safety. But he felt bound in honor to ascertain the facts beyond possibility of doubt. The order was given to move on directly upon Richmond. As he was assisted to mount his horse, he remarked on the awkwardness of his crippled limb, "We are going on: and if we succeed, I'd gladly lose the other." Soon he reaches the rebel infantry in the advanced works, and with only a small force of troopers, far away from all succor, hardly more than a gunshot from the stronghold of rebeldom, he charges among the foremost, scattering them and driving them into their works.

Now he *knew* that he was alone, and nothing remained but to ride on and endeavor to gain the Union lines below. Ulric Dahlgren rode with the advance about 100 strong, and during the night which was dark and stormy, the main body became separated from him and his devoted 100. Meanwhile the country is up and gathering about the way of the devoted band. A body of rebel cavalry several times larger hung upon his flanks and rear, firing from the bushes upon the passing men, but not daring to face him in fair and manly conflict.

Wednesday, March 2nd, was the last day of his glorious life. It was about midnight, and Ulric Dahlgren was, as usual, riding with the leading files. The road was through a wooded section; a rustling sound was heard, instantly his weapon was in his hand, a word passed, then came a rattling volley, horse and rider fell, and Col. Ulric Dahlgren was dead, and his little band was captured. Ulric had just completed the twenty-first year of his age.

The same spirit that prompted the horrors of the Southern prisons, was exhibited by these brave (?) Virginians in the cowardly mutilation of, and treatment of our hero's body. Upon the bare ground, stripped of every vestige of garment, a finger, on which was a plain gold ring, severed, lay that body, on the following Monday to be taken to Richmond, and exposed to public view in a common pine box, clad in the coarse shirt and pantaloons of a rebel soldier, with an ordinary camp blanket for a shroud.

As the maimed but noble relics of the Union martyr lay there, heedless of all that the hate and fears of his enemies could bestow, the ignominy was *theirs*, the glory *his*. His body was ordered to be buried in some nameless spot, but that purpose was not allowed to succeed.

Mr. Lohman, a resident of Richmond, assisted by a few others loyal to the Union, secretly disinterred the remains and removed them to a quiet spot about ten miles from Richmond, where they found a temporary and safe resting place.

When the war was ended his remains were recovered, brought to Washington by military guard and laid in state in the Council Chamber. Upon his coffin was laid the letter of the War Department that accompanied his commission as Colonel.

"WASHINGTON, July 23rd, 1863.

Dear Sir:— Inclosed you have a commission for Colonel, without having passed through the intermediate grade of Major. Your gallant and meritorious service has, I think, entitled you to this distinction, although it is a departure from general usage which is only justified by distinguished merit such as yours. I hope you may speedily recover, and it will rejoice me to be the instrument of your further advancement in the service.

With great respect, I am yours truly,

COL. ULRIC DAHLGREN.

EDWIN M. STANTON."

The funeral services were conducted by the distinguished Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and at their close the remains were borne with every honor to the railroad depot. Arriving at Baltimore they were escorted by a body of troops through the city, and in Philadelphia were conveyed to the "Hall of Independence," thence, borne through long lines of armed men, the grave at Laurel Hill is reached. The loud volley from a thousand muskets repeated again and again; and thus honor is done to whom honor is due. Remembered among those the nation mourns and honors will be the name of Ulric Dahlgren.





S. HERBERT APPLETON,
Commander.



J. PAYSON BRADLEY,
Chaplain, Dahlgren Post 2, G. A. R.

WAYS AND MEANS
COMMITTEE.

R. B. LINCOLN,
Chairman.

CHAS. J. McCULLOCH, *S. V. Commander.*
A. J. PHILLIPS, *J. V. Commander.*
H. S TREADWELL, *Adjutant.*
ASA D. SMITH, *Surgeon.*
J. PAYSON BRADLEY, *Chaplain.*
FREDOLIN KRAMER, *Officer of the Day*
FRANK WILKINSON, *Officer of the Guard*
CHAS. MERRITT, *Sergeant Major.*
CHAS. E. BURDITT, *Quin. Sergeant.*
L. K. MARSTON.
GEO. H. INNIS
ALBERT TUTTLE.
R. B. HENDERSON.
J. W. BATCHELDER.
J. FRANK FOSTER.
G. W. SANBORN.
G. L. SMITH.
W. W. WINNETT.
B. F. DROWN.
L. L. ALLEN.
JOSEPH G. WARREN.

Dahlgren Post, No 2, G A. R.



R. B. LINCOLN,
Chairman Ways and Means Committee.

Robert B. Henderson
Commander
1889

George H. Innis
Commander
1887

J. Payson Bradley
Commander
1884

George A. Thayer
1st Commander
1881-2

Benj. F. Drown
Commander
1890

Wm. F. Clarke
Commander
1888

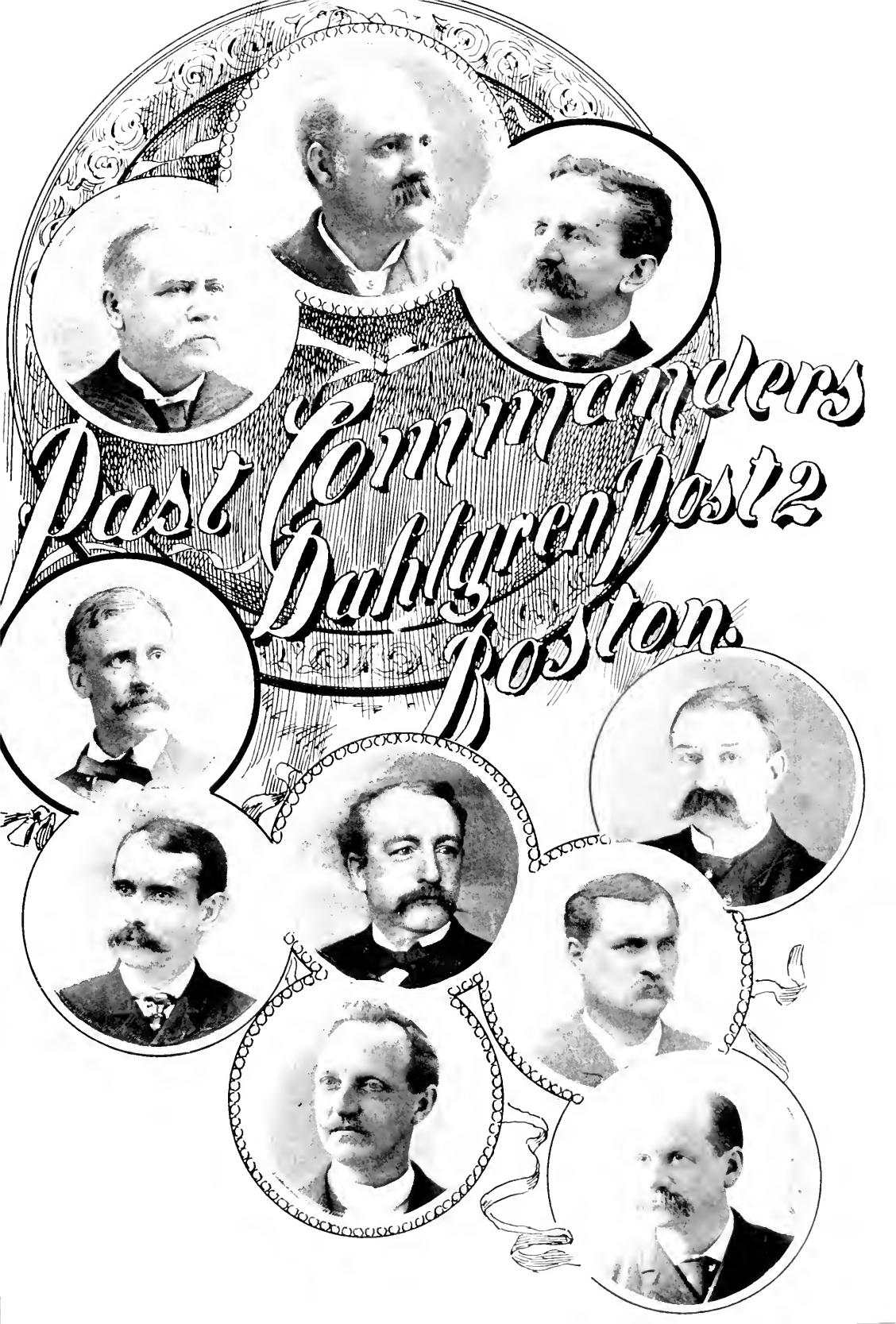
George C. Joslin
Commander
1883

J. Frank Foster
Commander
1891

C. H. Whiting
Commander
1886

Arthur Neilson
Commander
1885

Dahlgren Past Commanders



Past Commanders
Dahlgren Post 2
Dahlgren Post 2

Military Records of Past Commanders.

REV. GEORGE A. THAYER, the first Commander of Dahlgren Post 2 was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, on the 16th day of October, 1862. Commissioned as 1st Lieutenant March 30th, 1863, and Captain, July 26th, 1863.

He took part in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, notably among the many were the Battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and in Sherman's march to the sea. Comrade Thayer was the only commander who served more than one term as commander of the Post, he having served two terms. To him, our first commander, is the Post largely indebted for its high standing in the Grand Army of the Republic.

GEORGE C. JOSLIN, the Second Commander, was mustered into the service of the United States, April 20th, 1861, for three months as 2nd Lieutenant in Co. A, 3rd Battalion Rifles, Massachusetts Volunteers. At the expiration of that service he was commissioned Captain in the 15th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, being again mustered into the United States service August 6th, 1861, for three years. He was promoted Major, same regiment, November, 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel, May, 1863; and was commissioned Colonel of the same regiment July 4th, 1863. He was wounded in the Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17th, 1862; was taken prisoner by the enemy at Mine Run, Va., November, 1863; and held in prisons at Richmond (Libby), Va., Danville, Va., Macon, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., until August, 1864. He was one of the first fifty Union officers of high rank, who, in Charleston, were exposed by the enemy to the fire of the Union batteries besieging that city. He was finally exchanged and returned home, his regiment having been previously mustered out.

J. PAYSON BRADLEY, the third Commander, enlisted November 1st, 1861, at the age of 13 years, as drummer in the 14th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, which was afterwards changed to the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, he taking the position of Bugler of his company. This splendid regiment was part of the forces held for the defence of the Capitol, until Gen. Grant started on his march to Richmond.

Comrade Bradley took part in all those battles which reduced his regiment from 1,800 men to a mere handful, it having lost in the single battle of Spottsylvania, in one afternoon, 400 men in killed and wounded. He was mustered out of service November 15th, 1864.

He is a charter member of this Post, was its first Adjutant, and has been repeatedly elected its Chaplain, which position he now holds. He is also President of the Dahlgren Memorial Hall Association. He acted as Assistant Adjutant-General of this Department during the parade of the National Encampment in Boston in 1890, and was elected at that Encampment member of National Council of Administration of the G. A. R.

ARTHUR NEILSON, the fourth Commander, was mustered into the service of the United States December 1st, 1861, as private in Co. B, 1st New York Volunteer Infantry.

This regiment was a part of the old Army of the Potomac, and comrade Neilson shared its fortunes through all the movements of that Army until shortly after the battle of Chancellorsville, which was his last battle.

He was mustered out of the service May 25th, 1863.

CHARLES H. WHITING, the 5th Commander, enlisted in Co. D, 1st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, September 11th, 1861, spending the first year of the war with his regiment at Hilton Head and Beaufort, South Carolina. In 1862, the Regiment joined the Army of the Potomac. Comrade Whiting was detailed on detached service as Commissary Sergeant, under Generals Averill and Gregg from January 5th 1863, to August 19th, 1864. On his return to the regiment, he was detailed as private orderly to General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac. While with his regiment he took part in all its battles and was mustered out of the service October 3rd, 1864.

GEORGE H. INNIS, the 6th Commander, enlisted as private in Sleeper's famous 10th Massachusetts Battery, August 6th, 1862. He was promoted to the position of Guidon, June 9th, 1864. He took part with his Battery in all the severe battles of the Army of the Potomac, up to the time of Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Comrade Innis is widely known in G. A. R. circles, and has held the positions of Department Commander of Massachusetts, and Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. At present comrade Innis is a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the city of Boston.

WILLIAM F. CLERKE, the 7th Commander, enlisted at the age of 13 years and six months, September 18th, 1861, in the 22nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Was discharged October 3rd, 1862. Re-enlisted March, 1863, and was assigned to the Quartermaster's Department, Army of the Cumberland, and was mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tennessee, April, 1865. Comrade Clerke was for a number of years Postmaster at South Boston, a position which he filled with credit.

ROBERT B. HENDERSON, the 8th Commander, enlisted in the 4th Battalion of Rifles, in Boston, in April, 1861. This organization was sent to garrison Fort Independence in Boston harbor, and formed the nucleus of the 13th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, which was mustered into the service of the United States July 16th, 1861, and started for the front on the 29th of the same month. While acting orderly sergeant at the battle of Antietam, he was severely wounded. Having received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant, he returned to duty in February, 1863, and was appointed Acting Adjutant of his regiment. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, August 4, 1863, and was mustered out with his regiment at Boston, August 1, 1864.

BENJAMIN F. DROWN, the 9th Commander, enlisted as private, November 4th, 1861 in Co. C, 5th Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to Corporal, June 7th, 1862. At the battle of Whitehall, N. C., December 16th, 1862, Comrade Drown was severely wounded by a musket ball in the right shoulder, while bearing the colors of his regiment. He was promoted 2d Lieutenant, April 22nd, 1864, and mustered out of service, December 23rd, 1864. Comrade Drown commanded the Post at the time of the National Encampment held in Boston, in 1890.

J. FRANK FOSTER, the 10th Commander, enlisted August 11th, 1862, at Keene, N. H., and was assigned to Co. I, 9th N. H. Volunteer Infantry. This Regiment left Concord, N. H. on the 25th day of August, and arrived in Washington on the 28th, and was assigned to the 9th Army Corps. He was engaged with his regiment in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, up to the close of the war. He was taken prisoner on September 30th, 1864, and paroled October 8th. He was mustered out of the service, May 30th, 1865.

S. HERBERT APPLETON, the 11th, and present Commander of the Post, served in Co. A, 42nd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of the United States service on the 11th of November, 1864. Comrade Appleton served as Sergeant-Major of the Post for two years, and as Adjutant one year. He has filled the chairs of Junior and Senior Vice-Commanders. Comrade Appleton is a faithful worker in G. A. R. circles, and has the respect of his comrades at large.



HISTORICAL.

Important Events in the History of Dahlgren Post No. 2, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic.

UNIFORM.

At a meeting in April, the uniform was adopted, consisting of G. A. R. Regulations Hat, G. A. R. Sword, G. A. R. Belt, Blouse and Pants of navy blue, white gloves, standing collar and white necktie.

FIRST PARADE.

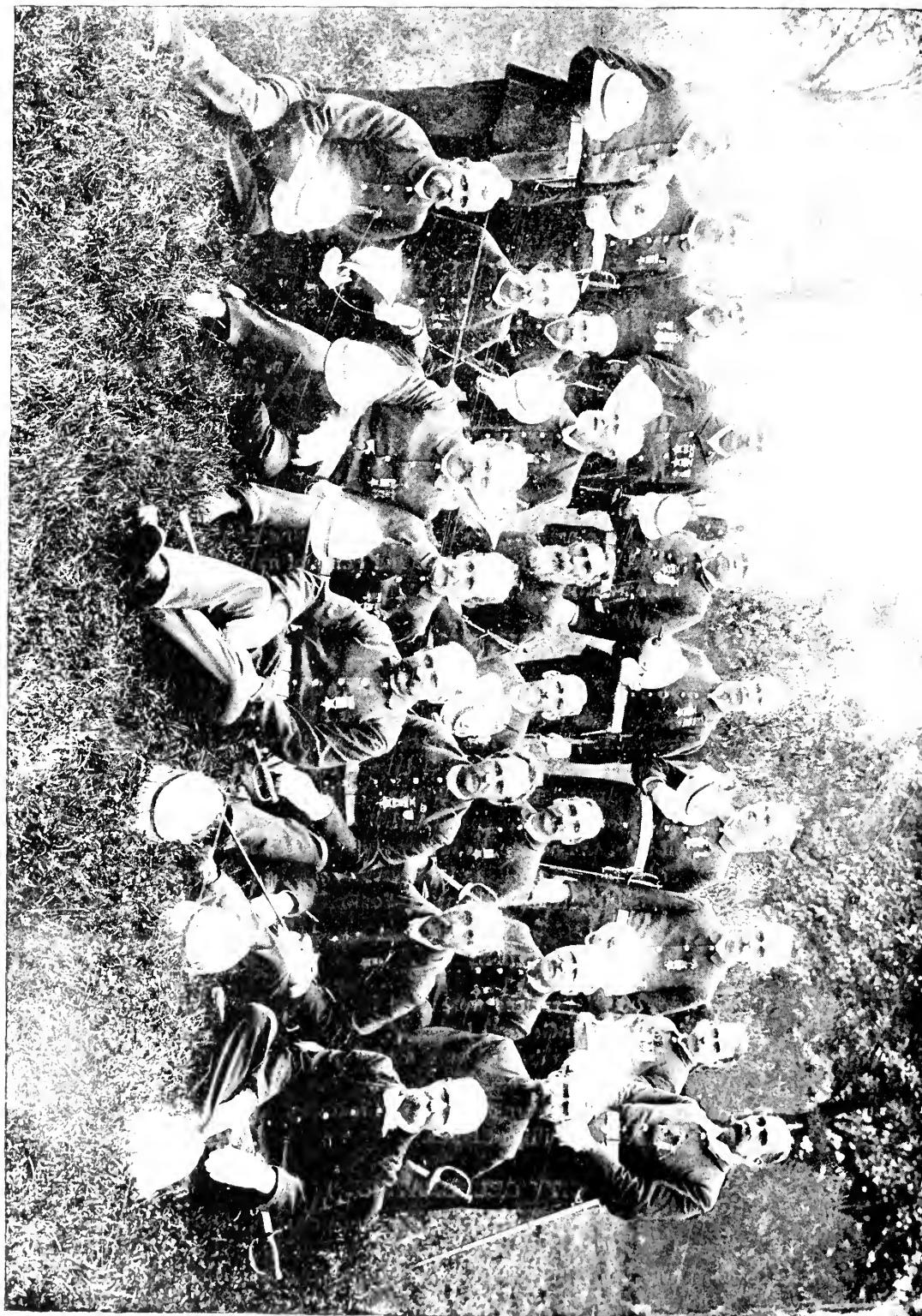
The first parade of the Post was on Memorial Day, 1880, escorted by the Boston Fusileers, under Capt. Henry A. Snow (a member of the Post), with Music by Reeves American Band, of Providence, R. I. The Soldier's Monument on Boston Common was first visited, where a dirge was performed by the band while the comrades remained uncovered. On the march to South Boston, the Post was reviewed in passing the State House by Governor John D. Long. Arriving in South Boston, dirges were performed by the band in St. Augustine Cemetery and at the Emerson Street Cemetery, City Point, after which the Post and its escort marched to Gray's Hall for dinner, at which many distinguished citizens of South Boston were entertained as guests.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

In the evening, Memorial Services were held in Phillips Church, the principal oration being delivered by Major-General James H. Wilson. Music was rendered by the Mendelssohn Quartette and addresses were made by Rev. Thomas D. Anderson and the Rev. Joseph H. Mansfield. On the following Sunday evening, Commander Thayer preached an appropriate sermon in the Broadway Unitarian Church and Chaplain Meredith, another, in Phillips Church.

CITY CELEBRATION.

Dahlgren Post joined in procession, September 17th, 1880, celebrating the 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Boston; and its attractive uniform, neat appearance and martial bearing secured generous applause from the multitude all along the line of march.



COMMANDER AND STAFF OF DAHLCREN POST 2, C. A. R.

Taken from Photograph on Dorchester Heights, May 31st, 1862.

RECEPTION TO GEN. GRANT.

The gala event, however, in the history of Dahlgren Post, was the reception tendered to General U. S. Grant, in the Alhambra, at City Point, on the evening of October 15th, 1880. The occasion took the character of a Grand Promenade Concert, Military and Civic Levee. A large crowd of citizens was present, also the Boston Fusileers in uniform, and many distinguished guests from military and civil circles, including Gov. Long and Staff and Ex-Governor Alexander H. Rice. General Grant was accompanied by his son, Col. Fred. D. Grant and his secretary, Gen. Adam Badeau. He was received with the most vociferous and prolonged demonstrations, and finally was induced to address a few words to his old comrades in arms.

Gov. Long had preceded Gen. Grant in a brilliant speech, eulogistic of the veterans, and Ex-Governor Rice was next introduced, and after he had delivered an address of great eloquence, the comrades were presented to Gen. Grant who took each by the hand, after which he retired. This memorable event was reported in the local press as follows:

"The reception to General Grant at the Alhambra Theatre, on Friday evening of last week, by Dahlgren Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, was an event in the history of South Boston which will be spoken of for a long time with great pleasure by those who were present, and by all who take pride in whatever adds to the renown or distinction of this section of the city. It is universally admitted that the occasion, and its entire management, were a great credit to the veterans who conceived the idea of inviting their old commander to lend his presence at their first festival."

WAR DRAMA.

The next interesting event in the history of Dahlgren Post was the presentation of a War Drama in Wait's Hall, during the week of February 21st, 1881. The play was entitled "The Patriot Sons of '76," and the cast was by members of the Post and their lady friends. It was successful in every respect and was well patronized by the public.

RECEPTION OF POST 2, PHILADELPHIA.

On the 9th day of June, 1881, Dahlgren Post tendered a reception to Post No. 2, of Philadelphia, for whose entertainment in this city the business men of Boston contributed liberally. The visiting Post arrived at eleven o'clock and was at once escorted to the steamer for Melville Garden, Downer Landing, Boston Harbor, where a banquet was the principal feature of the day, the menu comprising an exquisite variety of the most tempting viands. The toasts were appropriate to the occasion and elicited eloquent responses from representatives of the two organizations. At a little before nine o'clock the steamer left Downer Landing, and at about half-past nine her lights became visible at City Point, where for two hours, a throng had been awaiting her arrival. The boat soon arrived at the pier, and after disembarking, the line was quickly formed on Sixth Street, after which the march commenced through Sixth, P, Fourth and N Streets to Broadway, thence direct to Washington Street and the American House. Our streets were thickly lined for the entire distance with enthusiastic crowds of people, and all along the whole line of march there was a constant ovation. Fire-

works and colored fires blazed from housetops, balconies, windows, doorsteps and all along the sidewalks. A continued discharge greeted the column, while cheers and applause filled the air. Many houses and stores were beautifully decorated with bunting and Chinese lanterns, and taken altogether the tribute was one of which South Boston may well feel proud. *

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET.

On the following day a harbor excursion was abandoned in consequence of a storm, and at one o'clock the two Posts repaired to Faneuil Hall, where the City of Boston had provided a complimentary banquet, after which the visitors were escorted to the depot, where they took cars for home.

A MEMENTO.

On the evening of November 3rd, 1881, a committee of Post No. 2, of Philadelphia, appeared at the regular meeting of Dahlgren Post, bearing a memento of the June reception in the shape of a ballot box of unique design, of which the following is a description :

DAHLGREN GUN.

It consists of a fac simile Dahlgren gun, eighteen inches long, with a regular carriage mounted on a circular traverse track, standing on a circular base about four inches deep and twenty inches in diameter. It is entirely of metal, nickel-plated and highly polished, and made to a scale from drawings obtained at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. It is a perfect working model, and only varies from being practicable to fire in the fact that by an ingenious device, a ball put in the muzzle rolls toward the breech, and finds an opening in the centre, concealed from view, where it drops into a receptacle below, striking an indicator bell in its passage. The gift, as may be inferred, is of the finest workmanship, and cost about three hundred dollars. On the breech of the piece is a large figure "1" in gold; across the figure, in the middle, the name Dahlgren, above and below which are the figures respectively "2 Philadelphia," "2 South Boston," illustrating the mathematical paradox originated by the late Comrade Baxter at the banquet at Downer Landing last June, that two and two are one.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

On Sunday Evening, September 25th, 1881, Dahlgren Post attended the Memorial Service in Phillips Church, on account of the death of President Garfield, at which Chaplain Merideth preached an eloquent discourse.

FAIR.

During the week of February 13th, 1882, a fair was held in Gray's Hall, the net proceeds of which amounted to over three thousand dollars

DAHlgren WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

In March, 1882, the Post acted favorably upon the petition of several ladies for the formation of a branch of the Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Post, and the officers of Dahlgren Relief Corps, No. 20, were installed on Monday Evening, April 10, 1882, with Mrs. Matilda E. Lawton as President, who has been succeeded by the following named ladies: Mrs. Eleanor B. Wheeler, Mrs. Mary H. Vaughn, Mrs. Maria A. Brown, Mrs. Hattie M. Tuttle, Mrs. Priscilla M. Smith, Mrs. Belle C. Stone, and Mrs. Tryphena C. Berry, who is now President.

They have done a noble work in the past, helping many a worthy soldier and his dependent ones, on their journey through life. They have given \$2,500.00 in relief in the decade which has just past, beside clothing and fuel, the value of which is as much more. During this time 1,000 persons have had their pathway made brighter by Dahlgren Relief Corps, willing hearts and hands.

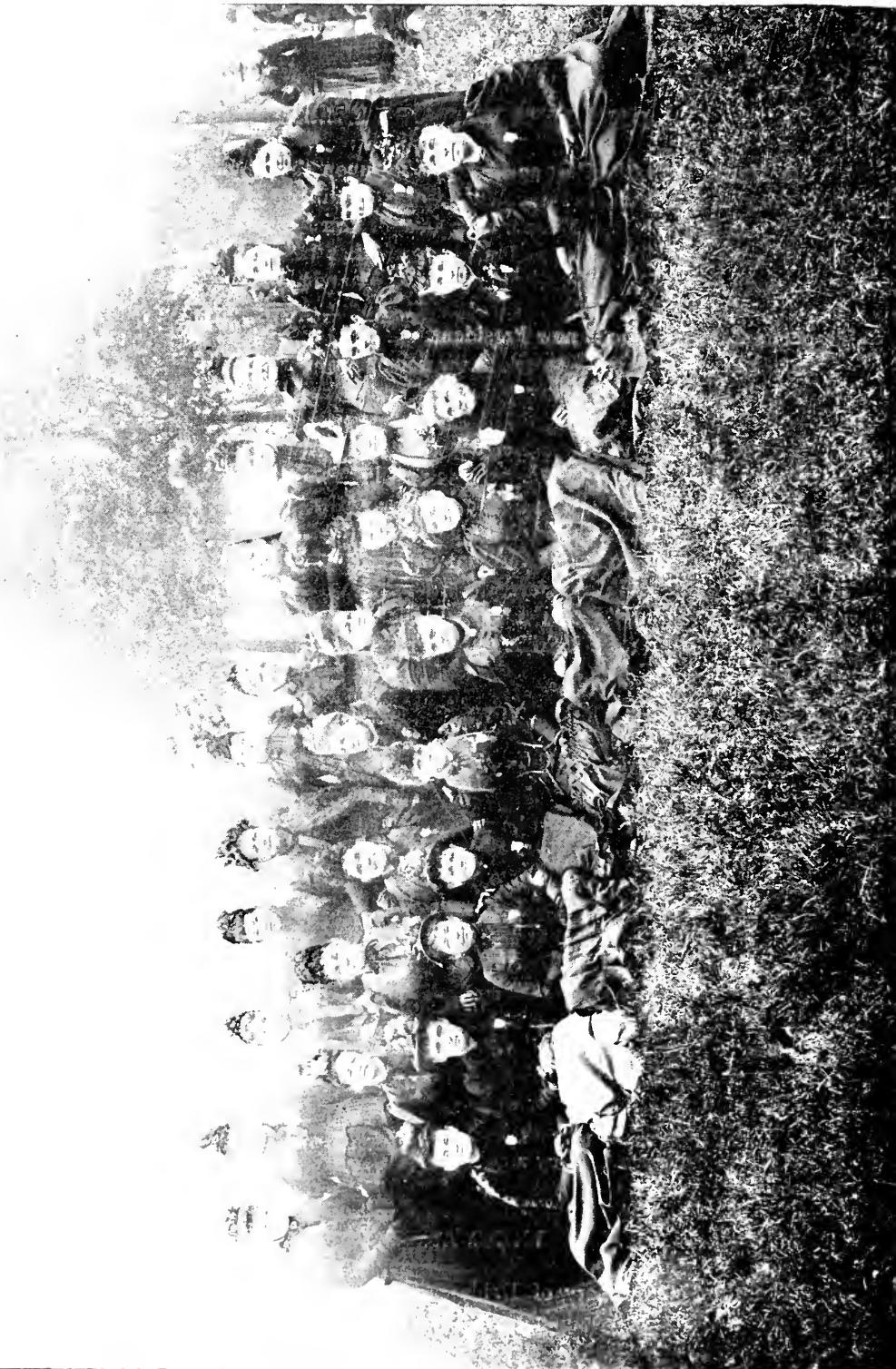
They have also helped the Post during four fairs, turning over to them large sums of money at those times. They have presented the Post with a State Flag and a set of Guidons, and also a set of Guidons to Camp 98, Sons of Veterans. They have always been ready to help in every good work, which laid in their power, and have always responded nobly to the many calls on them for charity, often being the *Banner Corps* in the state for that work.

A NOTABLE TRIP.

On the 18th of June, 1882, the Post left Boston for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia on the next day at noon. They were received by Post No. 2, and at Independence Hall were welcomed by the Mayor of the city. A carriage drive through the city and Fairmount Park was provided, and in the evening a banquet. On Tuesday, the two Posts visited Baltimore together and joined the parade incident to all National Encampments of the Grand Army. Dahlgren Post was placed as escort to the Commander-in-Chief, on the extreme right, which was the most honored position in the line. On Thursday morning, the two Posts embarked for Washington, and were received there by Kit Carson Post, No. 2. A visit was made to the White House and President Arthur extended unusual courtesies to the Post. After a day of great pleasure, the Post started for home on Friday, and upon reaching Newport, R. I., on Saturday morning, courtesies were extended by the Mayor, and after several hours there, cars were taken for Boston, where the Post arrived at one o'clock. Upon reaching South Boston, the Post marched to Gray's Hall, where a banquet had been provided by a committee of citizens and comrades who could not join in the trip.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

The third anniversary of Dahlgren Post was celebrated on Monday evening, February 26th, 1883, by a banquet in Pythian Hall, at which a series of regular toasts elicited fitting responses from comrades of the Post.



PRESENTATION.

In February, 1883, a committee of Dahlgren Post was authorized to procure for Post No. 2, of Philadelphia, a testimonial in recognition of the profuse hospitality extended on the occasion of the visit there in June, 1882. The committee selected a magnificent flag of unique and original design, at an expense of two hundred dollars. The flag was six feet square, one side of which was made of blue silk, decorated with the Pennsylvania Coat of Arms, and the reverse of white silk, emblazoned with the Massachusetts Coat of Arms. The five senior officers of the Post proceeded to Philadelphia and the flag was duly presented, and much admired for its elegance and beauty.

WHITE HELMET ADOPTED.

On the evening of March 7th, 1883, the Post adopted a white spiked helmet and a fatigue cap as a part of the uniform, and this attractive helmet was first worn on the following Memorial Day parade.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM.

A committee was appointed March 21st, 1883, to prepare a Memorial Photograph Album to contain the pictures of members, together with their military record and such data of subsequent history as may be of sufficient interest to preserve. The volume was procured and is intended for preservation.

FLUTE AND DRUM CORPS.

In May, 1883, it was voted to organize a Flute and Drum Corps, and a force of thirty young men was recruited, equipped and given free instruction, until able to appear in public, and until 1887, the corps supplied music for all parades, but at that time it was disbanded.

GRAND FAIR.

In July, 1883, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a fair, which was held in Gray's Hall, in November, the net profits of which exceeded four thousand dollars.

TRIP TO BROOKLYN, N. Y.

On Tuesday evening, June 10th, 1884, Dahlgren Post started for Brooklyn, N. Y., to attend the annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac. Upon the return trip, courtesies were extended in Fall River by Richard Borden Post, No. 46, the hospitalities consisting of a substantial breakfast in the morning and a banquet later in the day. The Post was received by a committee upon reaching Boston and invited to Gray's Hall, where a collation was served, with speeches of welcome by distinguished citizens.

COURSE OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

A course of entertainments was given during the winter of 1884-85, under the auspices of Dahlgren Post, in Tremont Temple. The attractions were varied, consisting of concerts, readings and lectures by noted artists and speakers.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the Post held March 7, 1885, a committee was appointed to send a letter of condolence to General U. S. Grant, and the following communication was forwarded:

GENERAL:—

SOUTH BOSTON, March 15, 1885.

Acting under special instructions, we have the honor herewith to extend to you, the hearty sympathy of Dahlgren Post, No. 2, Dept. Mass., G. A. R., in the severe affliction through which you are now passing, and our earnest prayer for your recovery and well being. We beg to assure you that this is no mere formal expression, but the utterance of veterans, who have served under you on many a well-fought field, whose ties with you were welded in the fire of battle, and who count as among the highest honors that have come to our Post, the privilege of having once had as a guest, our old Commander. With the sincere hope that your sufferings may be mitigated and permanent relief afforded, we are,

In F. C. & L.,

Your comrades,

ARTHUR NEILSON,
J. PAYSON BRADLEY,
GEORGE C. JOSLIN.

An answer to this letter was received from Col. Fred. D. Grant, which was framed and hung in the Post Hall.

EXCURSION TO PORTLAND.

In June, 1885, the Post attended the National Encampment in Portland, Maine, performing escort duty for the Commander-in-Chief. The Post was quartered at Peak's Island, Casco Bay, for several days, during which, original pastimes served to make the occasion intensely delightful.

DEATH OF GENERAL GRANT.

On the evening of July 31st, 1885, a special meeting was held to take action upon the death of General Grant, and a committee was appointed to solicit contributions to defray the expenses of the Post to New York and return, to attend the funeral. Another special meeting was held August 5th, 1885, at which the committee reported a sufficient sum in hand, and it was voted to attend the funeral. The following resolutions were also adopted:

"Ulysses S. Grant, a comrade of George G. Mead Post, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, having in obedience to orders of our Supreme Commander, been removed from this life to a higher and better sphere beyond, Dahlgren Post, No. 2, Dept. Mass., desires to pay its humble tribute to the memory of our illustrious comrade, and joins with all the people of our common country in recognizing the transcendent ability, singleness of purpose, and pure patriotism with which he served the cause of the Union in military and civic life. Our great leader has gone from among us, but the mighty power of his glorious life remains, our incentive and encouragement."

More than one hundred comrades left Boston on Friday evening, August 7th, participated in the funeral procession on Saturday, and returned that night, reaching home on Sunday morning.

PATCH HOMESTEAD FUND.

The death of Past Dept. Commander George H. Patch was deeply mourned by Dahlgren Post on account of his many estimable qualities, his great abilities, and his frequent participation in its undertakings. At a special meeting held July 29th, 1887, resolutions of sympathy were adopted and the first hundred dollars were subscribed by the comrades towards paying off the mortgage on his estate, thus creating the "Patch Homestead Fund," which not only satisfied all claims against the late comrade Patch, but left a generous sum for the widow. The Post attended the funeral on Sunday, July 31st, 1887, at South Framingham, in full uniform, with over one hundred comrades in line.

TRIP TO BAR HARBOR.

One of our most gratifying trips in the annals of the Post, consisted of an excursion to Bar Harbor, Me. The comrades, accompanied by the American Band of Boston, took passage by steamer Friday evening, September 2nd, 1887, and returned on the following Tuesday. The party, including guests, numbered about seventy persons, and every moment of the tour was replete with happiness.

WELCOME TO YACHTSMEN.

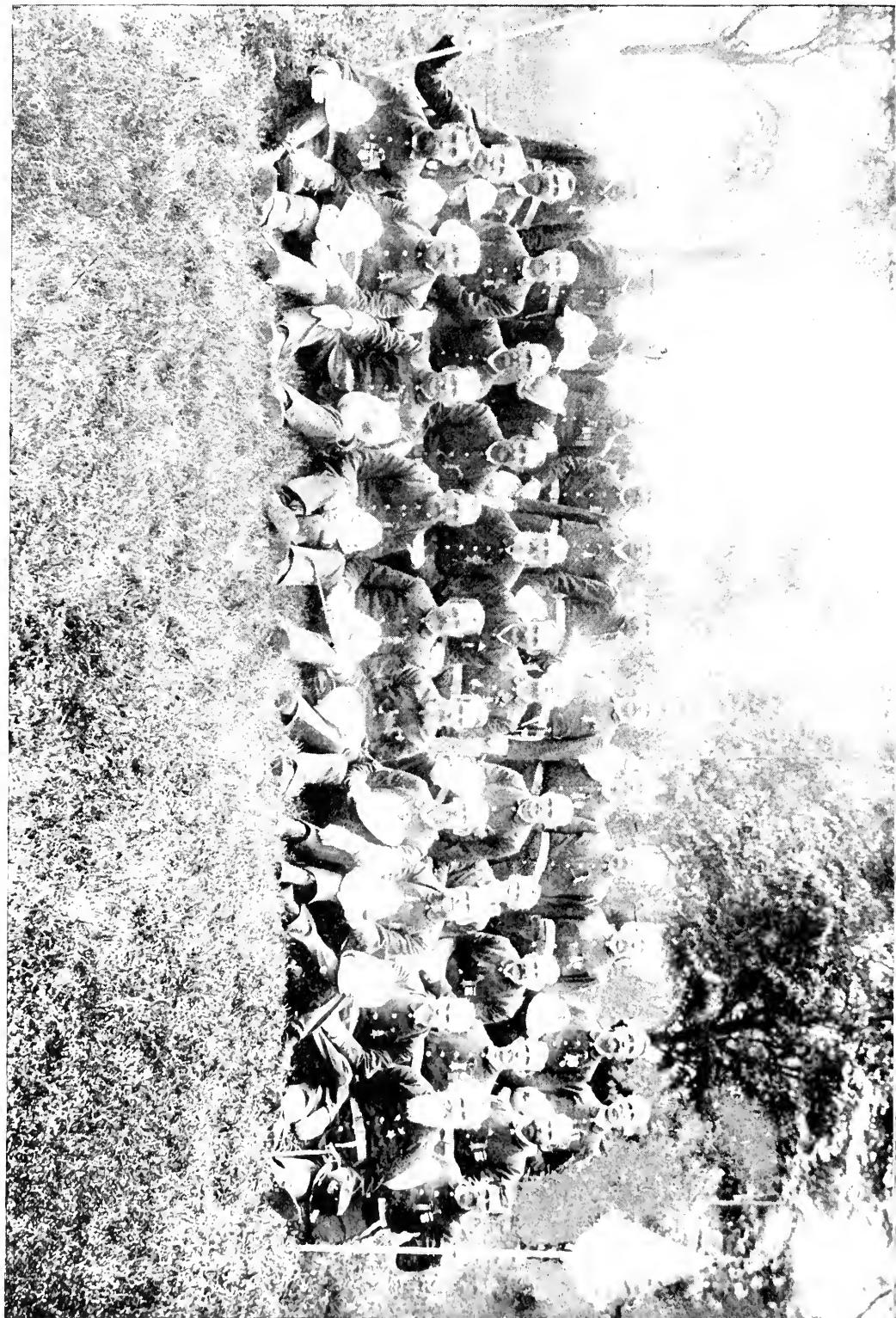
Accompanied by the First Regiment Drum Corps, over one hundred comrades of Dahlgren Post attended the reception in Faneuil Hall, on the evening of Friday, October 7th, 1887, tendered to the yachting heroes, Gen. Paine and the late Edward Burgess, by the city of Boston. They carried a banner inscribed "The Volunteers of '61 welcome home the victorious Volunteer of '87." After entering and encircling the hall, with drawn swords flashing in the bright electric illumination, the word V-o-l-u-n-t-e-e-r was spelled in unison and then pronounced by syllables Vol-un-teer, the effect of which was inspiring and the immense audience present burst out into hearty cheers for the Post, after which Chaplain Bradley was introduced by the Mayor and spoke as follows:

"GEN. PINE, MR. BURGESS AND CREW OF THE VOLUNTEER:—

The Volunteers of '61, who, on many a bloody battlefield and slippery deck, fought to maintain the Union and uphold the honor of the flag, welcome you, the Volunteers of '87, who, in a friendly contest, have made the proudest nation in the world strike its colors, and have nailed our own to the mast."

KETTLEDRUM.

Among the many successful entertainments that have taken place under the auspices of Dahlgren Post, none was more enjoyable than the "Kettledrum" that occurred in Memorial Hall, on the evening of November 14th, 1887. Over six hundred guests partook of supper in the lower hall, served by comrades of the Post, and subsequently listened to an entertainment in the hall above. The net receipts amounted to several hundred dollars.



MEMBERS OF DAHLGREN POST, NO. 2, C. A. R.

Taken from photograph on Dorchester Heights, May 30, 1863.

ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

The eighth anniversary of the organization of the Post was celebrated on Monday evening, February 20th, 1888, in Memorial Hall, with a banquet at which over one hundred comrades were seated. The post prandial exercises were confined to comrades of the Post and consisted of speeches, songs, stories, personal experiences and various diversions.

CAMP FIRE.

On the evening of May 23rd, 1888, a Camp Fire was held in Memorial Hall, to which none but comrades of the Post and Associate Members were admitted. Refreshments were served and a variety entertainment afforded rare amusement.

DEDICATION IN MALDEN.

On Sunday, June 3rd, 1888, the Post visited Malden and joined in the ceremonies of dedicating the Soldiers' Monument in the cemetery there. The conveyance was by horse cars and ninety comrades participated.

MEMORIAL HALL.

As early as April, 1882, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the matter of erecting a building adapted to the wants of the Post, and suitable for public use. It was not until four years later, however, that action in this direction was taken, at which time the property now owned by the Post on E Street, was purchased. It was obtained at a low price, and the purchase money was loaned by members of the Post. Extensive alterations have been made in the upper portion of the building.

DEATH OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Public Memorial Services were held on Sunday evening August 12th, 1888, in the People's Church, in memory of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, and Dahlgren Post attended in full uniform by invitation under orders issued by Commander W. F. Clerke. An address was delivered by the pastor, Rev. R. L. Greene, Chaplain of the Post.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

At an early period in the history of Dahlgren Post it was voted to establish an Associate Membership composed of patriotic citizens, but it was not until the year 1888 that any systematic attempt was made at enrolment. Since that time the number of admissions have increased until now this auxiliary body numbers nearly one hundred members who can be relied upon at any time for generous contributions and helpful effort in executing the undertakings of the Post.

FUNERAL OF COL. WELLINGTON.

The sudden death of Col. Austin C. Wellington, who, although a comrade of Post 113, G. A. R., was an Associate Member of Dahlgren Post, caused widespread grief, and the funeral services on Sunday, Sept. 23rd, 1888, were largely attended by the Post in full uniform.

BAZAAR.

After months of preparation, a Grand Bazaar was held during the week, beginning Oct. 22nd, 1888, for the purpose of liquidating the debt upon Memorial Hall where the Bazaar took place. The comrades and the ladies of Dahlgren Relief Corps engaged in the undertaking with great enthusiasm, and the response of the public was very generous. The Bazaar was opened by Department Commander, Myron P. Walker, who, in the presence of a large audience, spoke of the purposes of the Bazaar and the work of the G. A. R. The hall was handsomely decorated and the tables were well filled with contributions from the friends of the Post. Generous donations of money were also received, the whole amounting to over fourteen hundred dollars as subscribed in an elegant Memorial Album prepared for the purpose and intended for preservation. The management of the Bazaar was entrusted to a committee that labored harmoniously and zealously, composed as follows:—J. Payson Bradley, Chairman; R. B. Henderson, Secretary; Fred. C. Floyd, Treasurer; Albert Tuttle, William F. Clerke, George H. Innis, N. T. Howard, Albert D. Neal, Henry Bright, J. H. O'Donnell, James D. Kenney, J. Frank Foster, John McDonough. The result was a net profit of over \$4,000.

SONS OF VETERANS.

As an auxiliary to the Post, Dahlgren Camp, Sons of Veterans was instituted in Memorial Hall, on Monday Evening, June 3rd, 1889, when the following officers were obligated:—Captain, E. G. Priest; First Lieutenant W. H. Phillips; Second Lieutenant J. W. Floyd. A large number of the comrades of Dahlgren Post were present and they also obligated as provided by the ritual.

VISIT TO NEWTON.

By invitation of Past Commander Arthur Neilson, Dahlgren Post visited his home in Newton on Monday, June 17th, 1889, and although the weather was unfavorable, the occasion was made memorable by the readiness with which the comrades adapted themselves to the circumstances. Securing a hall, they improvised an impromptu programme and entertained the comrades of Charles Ward Post and a body of prominent citizens who assembled by invitation. Subsequently, when the storm had subsided, sports were inaugurated in the open air, during which the clergy was invoked to aid in the festivities, and a foot race between Rev. J. J. Lewis and Rev. Pleasant Hunter created much amusement. Thus Dahlgren Post accomplished a feat that has probably never been attempted by any other post of the G. A. R.

JULY FOURTH, 1889.

By invitation of Mayor Hart, Dahlgren Post attended the public exercises on the Fourth of July, 1889, in the Boston Theatre. With Commander Henderson at their head, about one hundred comrades marched from Memorial Hall to participate in the occasion hoping thus to encourage a more general attendance upon the patriotic ceremonies which have always marked the celebration of the National Anniversary in Boston.

TRIP TO COTTAGE CITY.

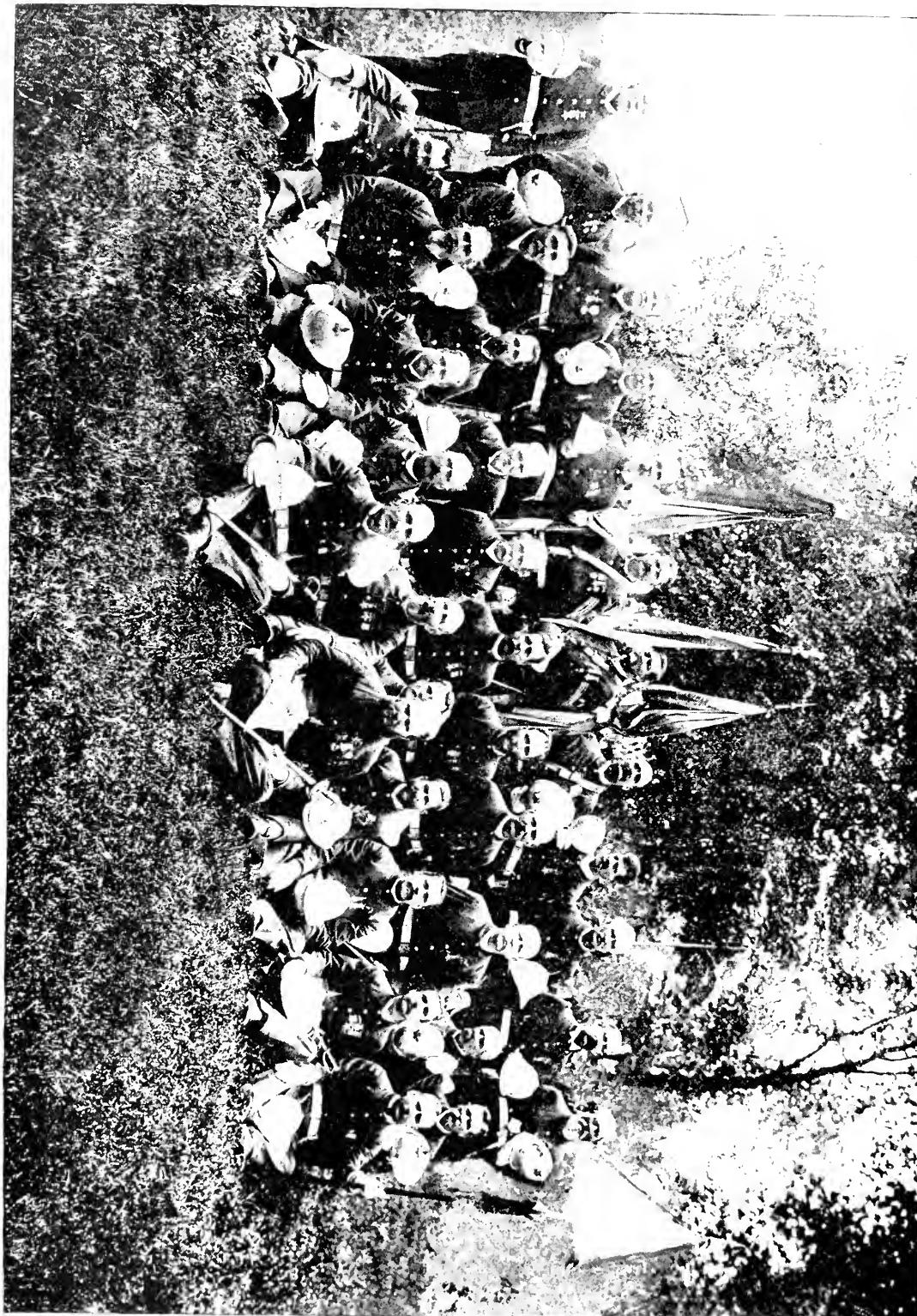
Early in the year 1889, the post voted to visit Cottage City and Nantucket, and arrangements were made by Commander Henderson and an efficient committee. The Post started on Monday, August 5th, accompanied by the Brockton Band. Arriving at New Bedford, the Post was received by Pierce Post and escorted to the Parker House, where a banquet was awaiting. Mayor Clifford and other city officials were present. After an hour at the tables and the enjoyment of an excellent menu, Dahlgren Post was escorted to the steamer and departed with pleasant memories of a very happy event. At Cottage City, the Post was received by a delegation of comrades and citizens who performed escort duty for a parade through the principal streets to Ocean Park, where a welcome was extended, and thence to the Pawnee House. On Tuesday, the Post visited Nantucket, returning at night after a pleasurable ocean sail that was noted for a continuous season of festivity that will live forever in the memories of all who shared in the happy occasion, among whom were many strangers, who before landing, complimented the Post with a vote of thanks for the entertainment that had been furnished during the trip. In the evening a "Social Hop" was held at the hotel, in honor of the Post, which was attended by the elite of the town, and which proved to be a very enjoyable ending of the day. On Wednesday morning a burlesque ball game furnished sport for players and spectators. The Post was summoned to an early dinner for departure at one o'clock. Upon the return trip a halt was again made at New Bedford, where another reception awaited by Rodman Post, which escorted the visitors to City Hall, where a banquet was served, followed by speeches from Mayor Clifford, Commander Henderson, Past Commander Innis, Commander Gifford, Chaplain Bradley and others. At the close of the delightful occasion, Dahlgren Post was escorted to the train, and was cheered upon its journey home by joyous remembrances of the comrades and citizens of New Bedford.

FRATERNAL VISIT.

On Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 24th, 1889, Dahlgren Post visited the home of comrade William H. Lee, in Greenwood, by invitation. About one hundred comrades accompanied by ladies, Sons of Veterans and associate members, joined in the visit, and enjoyed the generous hospitality of comrade Lee and his estimable wife. Games of base ball and foot ball were indulged in by some, while others enjoyed the spacious lawns and verandas for restful lounging and social communion. Supper was served in an adjacent grove, which at twilight was illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Later a camp fire was lighted around which speeches were made and stories told for several hours, which were passed in jovial good fellowship, until the time of departure by a late train.

MEMBERS OF DAHLCREN POST, NO. 2, C. A. R.

Taken from photograph on Dorchester Heights, May 30, 1862.



DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Dahlgren Post holds the honor of having had two of its comrades elected to the highest office in the G. A. R., of Massachusetts. The late comrade Richard F. Tobin was elected Department Commander in 1886, and four years later, comrade George H. Innis was chosen to the same high office. These comrades have also held the office of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, thus creating a distinction for Dahlgren Post not enjoyed by any other Post of the G. A. R., in the entire country.

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAITS.

During the post prandial exercises in Memorial Hall, on Memorial Day 1890, crayon portraits of comrades Tobin and Innis were presented to the Post by a few comrades in recognition of their election to the highest office of the organization in the State. The presentation was made by comrade Fred. C. Floyd, who said that the portraits were designed as a tribute to the two comrades and that those who had subscribed the money to pay for the testimonials believed in giving expression to their esteem while the comrades were living. The portraits are life size and richly mounted in heavy gold frames. They were accepted by Commander Drown in behalf of the Post, who called upon the two comrades in turn, each of whom expressed the pleasure they felt that their record was deemed worthy of commemoration. The portraits were assigned positions upon the wall in rear of the Commander's chair, where they now hang.

PRESENTATION TO DAHLGREN CAMP.

On Wednesday evening, April 23rd, 1890, Memorial Hall contained an assemblage comprising members of Dahlgren Post, Dahlgren Corps and Dahlgren Camp, about two hundred of whom first sat down to a banquet, after which an elegant silk flag was presented to the camp in behalf of the comrades of the Post. Following this, a set of guidons was presented to the camp by Mrs. G. T. Spooner in behalf of the Relief Corps. Speeches and an entertainment fittingly closed a delightful occasion.

OBSEQUIES OF DR. WILSON.

On Sunday, May 11th, 1890, Dr. Arthur H. Wilson, an esteemed comrade of Dahlgren Post, departed this life so suddenly that the entire community shared in a general sorrow. The obsequies were imposing and were attended by Dahlgren Post in full uniform.

MEMORIAL OF THE FLOWERS.

On Memorial Day, 1890, many comrades of Dahlgren Post attended the public service to the Unknown Dead held in St. John's M. E. Church by Dahlgren Relief Corps. The church was crowded and the exercises consisted of the erection of a floral mound by children, who represented the states of the Union and who, as each deposited their flowers at the base of a broken column, recited an appropriate verse. The service was very touching and impressive, and it has several times been repeated in the cemetery at City Point.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

About fifty comrades of Dahlgren Post visited the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea on Tuesday evening, May 27th, 1890, and entertained the inmates with a programme of music and speeches, that elicited repeated demonstrations of approval. The visits of the Post have been frequent since the home was established.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The National Encampment in 1890 is memorable in the annals of Dahlgren Post, for many reasons. In the grand parade on Tuesday, August 12th, it had the pleasure of escorting one of its own members, comrade George H. Innis, who rode at the head of the Department of Massachusetts as its Commander. A large number of the comrades of the Post participated in the event, and by their soldierly appearance they not only received an ovation all along the line of march, but elicited the commendation of President Harrison as they passed the reviewing stand at Copley Square. An attractive feature of the parade was the original American flag, which was carried by a comrade of Dahlgren Post. It is the identical flag that was nailed to the mast of the ship *Bon Homme Richard* during the famous engagement in 1779 with the British war ships *Serapis* and *Countess of Scarborough*, and in which contest, John Paul Jones, to whom the flag was presented by the patriotic ladies of Philadelphia, achieved immortal renown.

On Wednesday, a detail of twenty comrades of Dahlgren Post performed guard duty in Music Hall while the National Encampment was in session.

On Thursday, Post 2 of Philadelphia and Post 2 of Washington were the guests of Dahlgren Post. The programme comprised a trip to historic Plymouth, a sea shore dinner at Downer Landing, and a banquet. Returning by steamer in the early evening a landing was made at Loring's Wharf, and the line of march was then taken up for Memorial Hall. The route was through M Street and Broadway along which the citizens of South Boston had decorated their residences profusely. When the column of veterans reached Broadway they found it ablaze with fireworks and many residences brilliantly illuminated. Hundreds of Chinese lanterns adorned the buildings and extended across the street at frequent intervals. The visiting posts were received by the men, women and children of South Boston, who completely filled the street, with a complete ovation, cheer upon cheer being heard above the noise of exploding bombs and rockets. The pyrotechnic demonstration continued until the column reached Memorial Hall.

Upon reaching the hall a sumptuous banquet was found to be awaiting the tired veterans, who to the number of 450, took seats. Post prandial exercises continued for several hours, speeches being made by resident and visiting comrades whose principal topics were the events of the day.

The expenses of Dahlgren Post during Encampment week were met by the generous contributions of friends of the Post.

RECEPTION.

On the evening of October 1st, 1890, a reception was tendered in Memorial Hall to Department Commander George H. Innis and Assistant Quartermaster-General John H. O'Donnell, upon their return from a trip to Europe. They related their experiences and the programme of the evening otherwise consisted of music, recitations and speeches by comrades and associate members, at the close of which refreshments were served.

A TESTIMONIAL.

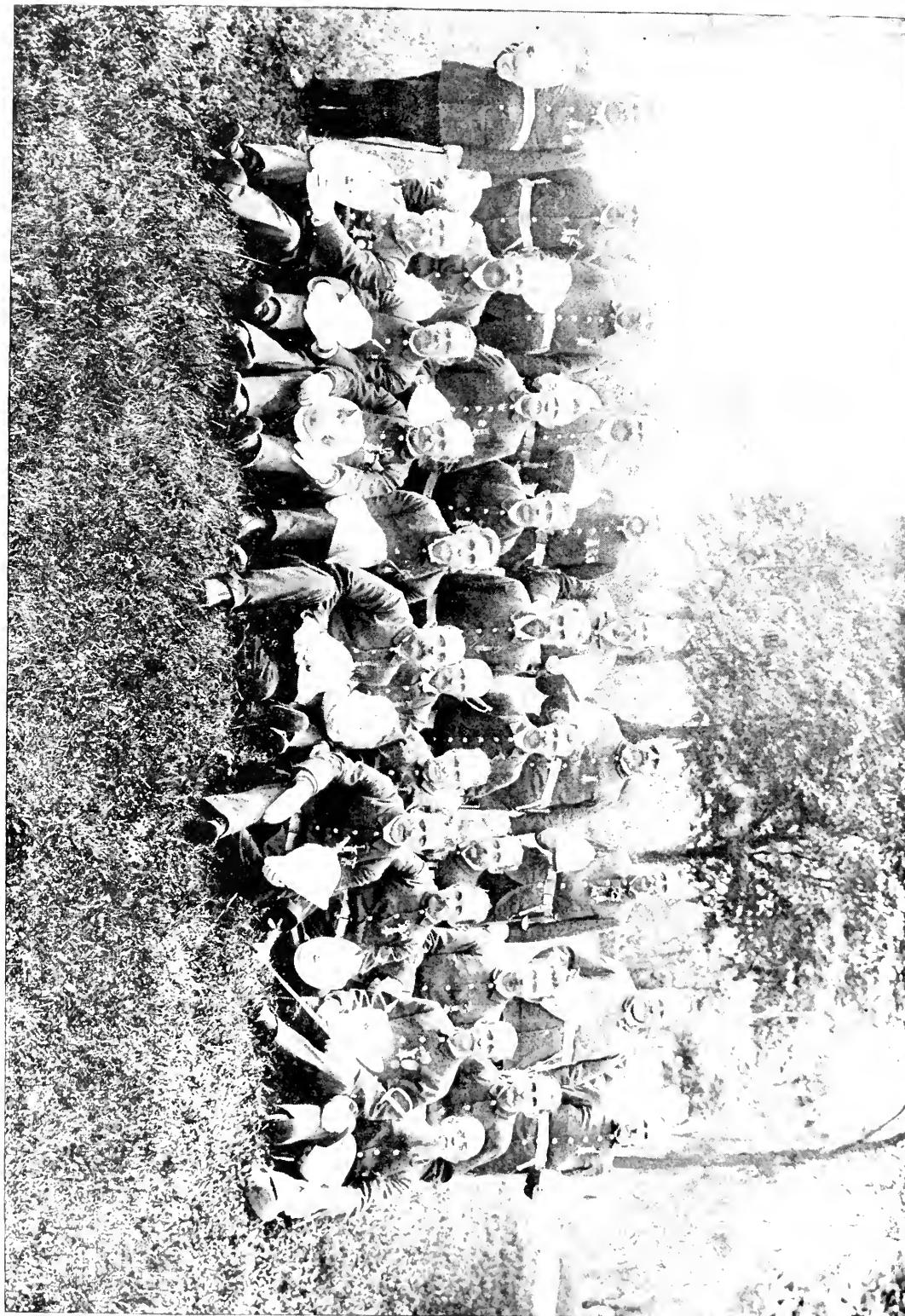
At the regular meeting of Dahlgren Post on Wednesday evening, November 5th, 1890, Past Department Commander W. H. G. Richardson of Washington, D. C., appeared as the bearer of a testimonial from Kit Carson Post, consisting of a series of Resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the Post for the reception extended by Dahlgren Post during the National Encampment in August. The resolutions are handsomely engrossed and framed and now adorn the walls of Memorial Hall.

DEATH OF COMRADE TOBIN.

Dahlgren Post shared in the grief caused by the death of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Richard F. Tobin, who, after a short illness, expired on Saturday, November 22nd, 1890. The funeral occurred on the following Wednesday and the obsequies were held in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross. Accompanied by the Brockton Band, Dahlgren Post, in full uniform, with arms reversed, escorted the remains from the family residence to the Cathedral, and from there a portion of the distance to Mount Calvary Cemetery, where, at the grave of the departed comrade, the burial service of the Grand Army of the Republic was performed by the officers of the Post.

SILVER JUBILEE.

Dahlgren Post celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic on Monday evening, April 6th, 1891, in Memorial Hall. An invitation to participate was extended to Dahlgren Relief Corps, Dahlgren Sons of Veterans, Associate Members, the wives and children of comrades, the press, the clergy and citizens. In response the attendance was large, completely filling the hall. Adjutant Treadwell began the exercises by reading the general order of the Commander in-Chief relating to the commemoration, after which, prayer was offered by Chaplain Bradley, at the conclusion of which, Commander Foster made a brief address and then introduced comrade R. B. Lincoln, chairman of the committee, who conducted a very enjoyable programme of songs, recitations, and speeches, terminating with refreshments. The occasion was a marked one in the history of Dahlgren Post.



MEMBERS OF DAHLCREN POST, NO. 2, C. A. R.

Taken from Photograph on Danduster Heights, May 30, 1932.

DEATH OF ADJT. GEN. MUNROE

The intimate associations with Assistant Adjutant-General Alfred C. Munroe endeared him to many comrades of Dahlgren Post which, upon his decease, voted to attend the funeral which occurred in Weymouth, on June 21st, 1891. A large number of the comrades were present, thus testifying to their high regard for one who had in many ways manifested his devotion to them and the Grand Army at large.

PORTRAIT OF CHAPLAIN BRADLEY.

During a "Smoke Talk" at the close of the regular meeting of Dahlgren Post, on the evening of October 7th, 1891, there occurred another of the pleasing events that have distinguished the record of the Post. At a favorable moment, Past Commander R. B. Henderson was introduced. He first spoke with pride of the achievements of the Post and its personnel, then of one member who had been so active in its undertakings as to be deserving of a special token of admiration and respect. Without calling his name, comrade Henderson then unveiled a handsome crayon portrait of comrade J. Payson Bradley, chaplain of the Post, which he presented to him in well chosen words, with the provision that it should hang in Memorial Hall. Chaplain Bradley accepted the gift, closing his remarks by expressing the hope that the comrades might never have reason to feel ashamed that his picture adorned the room.

NEW UNIFORM.

In December, 1891, after much consideration, Dahlgren Post voted to make a radical change in its uniform, retaining, however the white helmet. As adopted, the new uniform will consist of light blue pants, with white cord at the outside seams. The blouse will be dark blue, trimmed with black braid. The fatigue cap has been discarded and a military cap substituted of dark blue with the G. A. R. monogram in gold bullion. This uniform will be worn for the first time upon the trip to Washington in September, 1892, and it is expected that the Post, which has always been noted for its neat appearance, will attract still greater attention.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT

As early as the first meeting in September, 1891, Dahlgren Post voted to attend the National Encampment to be held in Washington in September, 1892, and a committee appointed, consisting of comrades Innis, Henderson and Bradley, who immediately commenced to make arrangements for the trip. The Brockton Band was engaged at once, and the St. James Hotel in Washington. The comrades immediately began operations, under direction of a Ways and Means Committee, for obtaining funds to pay the expenses of the trip. Subscriptions books were issued for that purpose, and it was voted to hold an Old Folks' Concert on March 24th, in the Peoples'

Church. Mr. W. T. Lapham, noted for his skill as a leader of large choruses as well as his friendship for the G. A. R., and especially this Post, gratuitously gave his services as director and to him and the many others who took part in the concert is the Post indebted for the financial result which amounted to five hundred dollars. In January, 1892, the Post voted to hold a

GRAND FAIR

in Memorial Hall to secure funds for the Washington trip, and this occurred during the first week in May. The ladies of the Relief Corps and Members of Dahlgren Camp, Sons of Veterans joined in making the undertaking successful. The contributions were generous and the patronage satisfactory, the profits amounting to over one thousand dollars. A Sub-Committee was also appointed to prepare this

HISTORICAL SOUVENIR.

and instructed to send a copy to each member of Kit Carson Post No. 2, of Washington previous to the National Encampment in that city.

The pictures of the Post and Relief Corps were taken during a halt on Memorial Day, upon the historical summit on Dorchester Heights where Gen. Washington erected batteries that caused the evacuation of Boston harbor in March, 1776. It is thought that the volume possesses a value that will be recognized by the friends of Dahlgren Post.



List of Comrades.

DAHlgren Post, No. 2.

ABBOTT, LOUIS P.	6th Me. Inf.	CARGILL, WILLIAM A	U. S. Eng. Corps
ALLEN, LORENZO L.	1st Mass. Inf.	CARVEN, OWEN S.	13th N. Y. H. Art
APPLETON, S. HERBERT	42d Mass. Inf.	CHADBOURNE, F. T.	27th Me. Inf.
AREY, BENJAMIN L.	{ 1st Un. Co. Mass. Inf.	CHAPIN, JOHN S.	35th R. I. Inf.
BAILEY, WM. H. H.	4th Me. Inf.	CHASE, HENRY A.	U. S. Navy.
BARBOUR, ISAAC R.	{ 25th Mass., 35th U. S. Col. Inf.	CHASE, THOMAS E.	5th Mass. Light Batt
BARNES, OTIS H.	32d Mass. Inf.	CLAPP, PELEG F.	16th Mass. Batt
BARSTOW, WILLIAM H.	7th R. I. Inf.	CLARKE, EDWARD R.	U. S. Navy.
BATCHELDER, JOSEPH W.	10th N. H. Inf.	CLARKE, RUFUS F.	3d N. H. Inf.
BILLINGS, HENRY	74th N. Y. Inf.	CLERKE, CHARLES S.	5th Mass. Inf.
BINGHAM, OSCAR N.	4th Mass. H. Art.	CLERKE, WILLIAM F.	22nd Mass. Inf.
BLAKE, JOHN B.	4th Mass. H. Art.	CLOUGH, JOSEPH H.	U. S. Signal Corps
BOOTH, STEPHEN	4th R. I. Inf.	CLUFF, ANTHONY A.	U. S. Navy.
BOSS, ROBERT P.	U. S. Navy.	COLE, GEORGE S.	6th Mass. Inf.
BRADLEY, J. PAYSON	1st Mass. H. Art.	CONNORS, JOHN	11th Me. Inf.
BRENNAN, DENNIS F.	43d Mass. Inf.	COOK, WILLIAM P.	1st Mass. Cav.
BRIGHT, HENRY	6th U. S. Col. Cav.	COOKE, ALBERT W.	20th Mass. Inf.
BROTHERS, JOSHUA	24th Mass. Inf.	CROWLEY, JAMES	24th Mass. Inf.
BROUGHAM, EDWARD J.	23d Mass. Inf.	CUTTER, EDWARD A.	48th Mass. Inf.
BROWN, EDWARD E.	6th Me. Batt.	DACY, GEORGE L.	8th Me. Inf.
BROWN, GEORGE A.	11 Conn. Inf.	DAILY, LEWIS L.	10th Mass. Inf.
BROWN, STEPHEN	6th Me. Vet. R. C.	DAVENPORT, GEORGE	48th Mass. Inf.
BROWN, WILLIAM S.	U. S. Navy.	DAMRELL, EDWIN F.	10th Mass. Batt.
BUNTIN, ALONZO	4th N. H. Inf.	DEANE, HIRAM F.	3d Mass. Cavalry.
BURDICK, OLIVER E.	U. S. Navy.	DICKEY, HORATIO G. JR.	14th Me. Inf.
BURDITT, CHARLES E.	1st Mass. Inf.	DODGE, GEORGE K.	99th N. Y. Inf.
BURNHAM, JOHN H.	9th Mass. Batt.	DOHERTY, WILLIAM W.	9th Mass. Inf.
BURRAGE, GEORGE D.	1st Un. Co. Mass. Inf.	DONNELL, BENJAMIN F.	35th Mass. Inf.
BURROWS, WILLIAM E.	U. S. Navy.	DONOVAN, PATRICK H.	17th Mass. Inf.
BUSSELL, CHARLES S.	47th Mass. Inf.	DRAKE, LE PRELEIT,	6th Mass. Inf.
CALLAHAN, GEORGE A.	14th Mass. Batt.	DROWN, BENJAMIN F.	5th R. I. Inf.
CAMPBELL, BENJAMIN M.	19th Mass. Inf.	D'WYS, GEORGE C.	U. S. Navy.
CAMPBELL, HARRISON C.	{ 29 and 30th Mass. Inf.	EVERETT, HORACE S.	{ 5th Mass. Inf. U. S. Navy.
CAREY, F. H.	6th Mass. Inf.	FADUOLOFF, ELIAS	U. S. Navy.
		FALEY, JOHN	8th N. H. Inf.
		FARRELL, JOHN R.	48th Mass. Inf.

LIST OF MEMBERS—Continued.

FAULKNER, J.	13th U. S. Inf.	KENNEY, JAMES D.	61st Mass. Inf.
FERRIS, JACOB A.	1st Mass Inf.	KEYES, MICHAEL	U. S. Navy.
FISH, ISAAC S.	1st Mass. Heavy Art.	KNIGHT, FRED W.	42nd Mass. Inf.
FLOYD, FRED C.	40th N. Y. Inf.	KRAMER, FREDOLIN	U. S. Navy.
FORD, AUGUSTUS	42nd Mass. Inf.	KILROY, JAMES M.	2nd Mass. Cav.
FOSTER, J. FRANK	9th N. H. Inf.	KIMBALL, CALEB	12th Me. Inf.
GAGE, SILAS G.	11th N. V. Inf.	LAFIELD, WILLIAM H.	42nd Mass. Inf.
GALLAGHER, CHAS. T.	1st Un. Co. Mass. Inf.	LAKEMAN, RICHARD W.	1st Mass. Cav.
GALLAGHER, WM. J.	61st Mass. Inf.	LEE, CORNELIUS	7th R. I. Inf.
GAYLORD, LEVI B.	29th Mass. Inf.	LEE, WILLIAM H.	22nd Wis. Inf.
GERALD, ROBERT F.	11th Mass. Inf.	LINCOLN, ROBERT B.	U. S. Navy.
GIBSON, GEORGE N.	U. S. Navy.	LORD, JOHNE G.	23d Mass. Inf.
GIRARDIN, LOUIS	U. S. Navy.	LOWDEN, JAMES J.	6th U. S. Cav.
GLENN, ROBERT	1st Mass. Cav.	MACKIE, JOHN A.	50th Mass. Inf.
GODFREY, JOHN F.	7th Mass. Inf.	MARSHALL, JOAN D.	23d Mass. Inf.
GODFREY, WASH H.	3d N. H. Inf.	MARSTON, LEANDER K.	1st Me. H. Art.
GRAVES, REUEL	18th Me. Inf.	McCULLOCH, CHARLES J.	1st Mass. Cav.
GRAY, NATHAN	4th Me. Inf.	McDONOUGH, JOHN	1st Mass. Inf.
GREEN, CHARLES A.	11th U. S. Inf.	McGAUGHEY, JAMES	99th N. Y. Inf.
GREEN, HENRY A.	25th N. Y. Inf.	McLAUGHLIN, H. E.	11th Mass. Inf.
GREEN, JAMES H.	11th U. S. Inf.	McVEY, CORNELIUS JR.	U. S. Navy.
GREENE, ROSCOE L.	14th Me. Inf.	MEISSNER, JOHN G.	U. S. Navy.
GREIER, CHARLES J.	20th Mass. Inf.	MERRITT, CHARLES	U. S. Signal Corps.
GRIFFIN, ALFRED S.	11th Mass. Inf.	MERRILL, GEORGE B.	15th Un. Co., Mass. Inf.
HAGGETT, WILLIAM H.	U. S. Navy.	MESERVE, CHARLES H.	3d Mass. H. Art.
HALEY, BARTHOLOMEW	6th Mass. Inf.	MILLER, CHARLES	84th N. Y. Inf.
HALL, GEORGE L.	42nd Mass. Inf.	MILLER, THOMAS R.	24th Mass. Inf.
HAM, BENJAMIN A.	1st Me. Batt.	MITCHELL, STAMFORD	8th Me. Inf.
HANDY, FRANK	11th Mass. Inf.	MONROE, OSCAR H.	62nd Mass. Inf.
HARRINGTON, HENRY	16th Mass. Batt.	MULLEN, PATRICK H.	32nd Mass. Inf.
HATCH, CHARLES H.	1st Mass. Inf.	MURRAY, JEREMIAH A.	11th Mass. Batt.
HENDERSON, ROBERT B.	13th Mass. Inf.	NASON, DAVID A.	3d Mass. Inf.
HILL, JOSEPH M.	30th Mass. Inf.	NEAL, ALBERT D.	U. S. Navy.
HILDRETH, HORACE W.	1st Me. Cav.	NEALE, ROBERT J.	11th Mass. Inf.
HOBBS, JOHN J.	39th Mass. Inf.	NEILSON, ARTHUR	1st N. Y. Ind. Vol.
HORTON, SAMUEL J.	U. S. Navy.	NESS, JOHN E.	U. S. Navy.
HOWARD, NAT. T.	23d Mass. Inf.	NEWMAN, HENRY	U. S. Navy.
HUCKINS, FRANCIS C.	15th Mass. Inf.	NILES, STEPHEN W.	31 N. H. Int.
HUGHES, FRANCIS M.	U. S. Navy.	NORTH, LEROY B.	91st N. V. Inf.
INNIS, GEORGE H.	10th Mass. Lt. Art.	O'DONNELL, JOHN H.	U. S. Navy.
JACKS, CHARLES E.	1st Me. Cav.	PACKARD, MOSES F.	5th Me. Inf.
JACKSON, CHARLES A.	40th Mass. Inf.	PAIGE, WILLIAM J.	19th Un. Co. Me. Inf.
JACKSON, CHARLES E.	5th Mass. Inf.	PALMER, ELIJAH	38th Mass. Inf.
JENKS, FRANCIS Z.	59th Mass. Inf.	PARK, FRANK E.	6th Mass. Inf.
JOHNSTON, E. B.	55th Pa. Vol.	PATCH, ALBERT	1st Vt. Art.
JONES, CHESTER T.	U. S. Navy.	PAUL, ORRIN	6th N. H. Inf.
JONES, G. HOWARD	5th Mass. Inf.	PERRY, EDWARD J.	61st Inf.
JONES, MOSES A.	4th Mass. Batt.	PEETIS, ID H.	42nd Mass. Inf.
JOSLIN, GEORGE C.	15th Mass. Inf.	PHILLIPS, ANDREW J.	12th Conn. Inf.
KANE, WILLIAM B.	2nd Mass. Lt. Batt.	PRINCE, LOUIS E.	1st Mass. Cav.
KEATING, PATRICK N.	U. S. Navy.	PROCTOR, GEORGE B., JR.	42d Mass. Inf.
KENDALL, CHARLES D.	1st Mass. Cav.	PUTNAM, CHARLES O.	U. S. Navy.

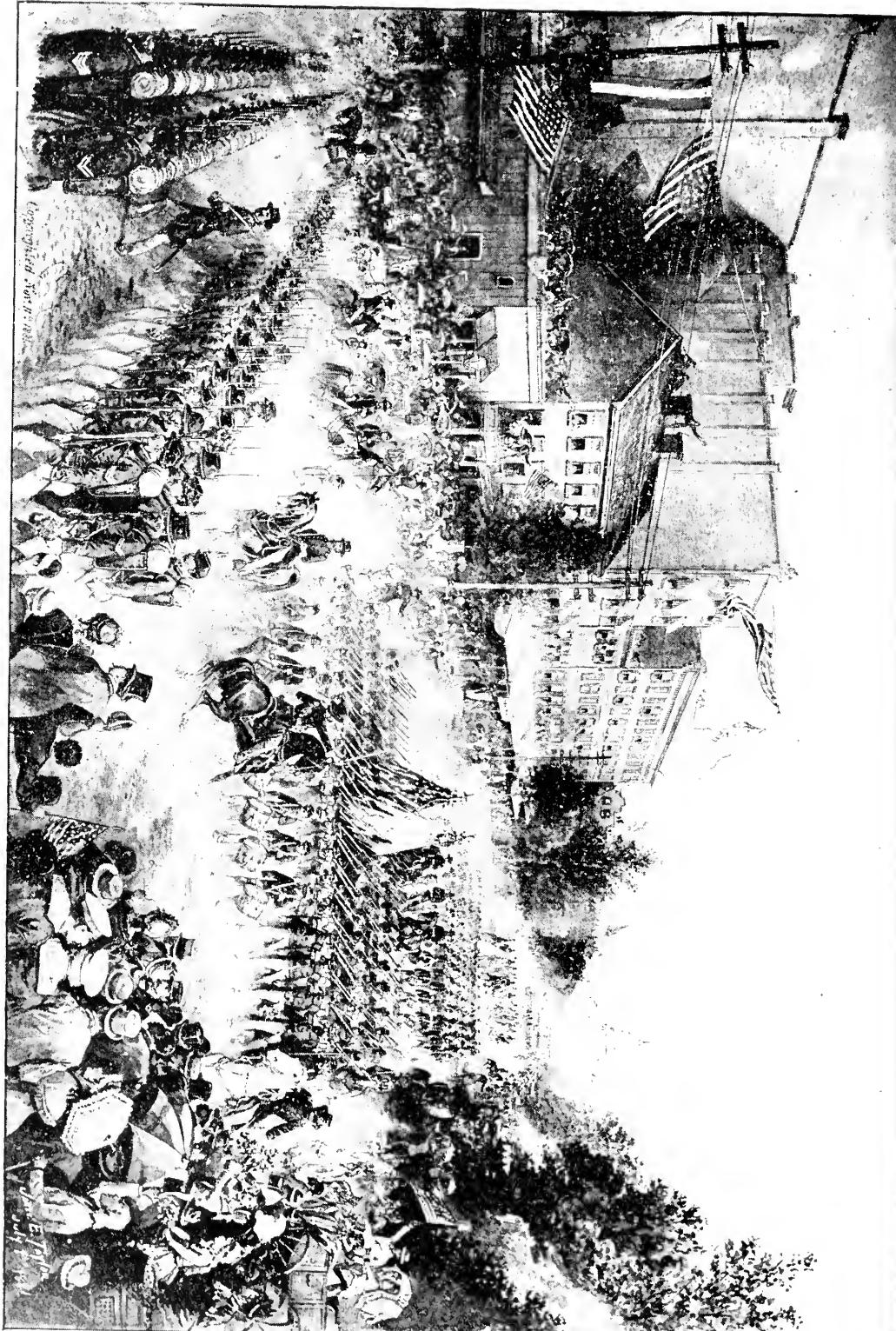
LIST OF MEMBERS — continued.

PUTNAM, RUFUS	53d Mass. Inf.	TOWLE, JOHN	11th Mass. Inf.
RANSOM, WILLIAM	3d Mass. Batt.	TREADWELL, HENRY S.	53d Mass. Inf.
RAY, WILLIAM	25th Me. Inf.	TUTTLE, ALBERT	1 U. S. Sig. Corps, 145th Mass. Inf.
REARDON, DENNIS II.	U. S. Navy.	WADE, JAMES II.	38th Mass. Inf.
RILEY, JOSEPH C.	1st Mass. Inf.	WALKER, GEORGE II.	1st Me. Batt.
RILEY, JOHN O.	U. S. Navy.	WALKER, JOHN II.	1st Mass. Cav.
ROBERTS, JAMES A.	17th Mass. Inf.	WALL, WILLIAM II.	1st Mass. Cav.
ROBBINS, HERBERT	3d Me. Inf.	WALSH, RICHARD R.	1st Mass. Cav.
ROBINSON, LOREN D.	22d Me. Inf.	WARD, CHARLES A.	3d Mass. Rifles.
ROSE, THOMAS F.	60th Mass. Inf.	WARFIELD, WILLIAM V.	2nd U. S. Cav.
RUSH, JAMES II.	6th Mass. Inf.	WARREN, JOSEPH G.	5th Mass. Inf.
SANBORN, GEORGE W.	1st Mass. Cav.	WASGATT, CHARLES E.	31st Me. Inf.
SANBORN, JOEL L.	U. S. Navy.	WEBBER, WILLIAM C.	27th Me. Inf.
SAWYER, CHAUNCEY B.	42nd Mass. Inf.	WEATHERBEE, ALBERT	51st Mass., Inf.
SAWYER, WILLIAM K.	1st Me. Inf.	WESTCOTT, E. J.	60th Mass. Inf.
SEMLE, ROBERT	13th Vet. Res. Corps.	WHITE, THOMAS J.	6th Me. Inf.
SIMONDS, JOHN B.	11th Mass. Inf.	WHITING, CHARLES H.	1st Mass. Cav.
SMITH, ASA D.	16th Mass. Inf.	WHITMORE, EUGENE	3d Mass. Inf.
SMITH, GEORGE L.	22nd Mass. Inf.	WHITNEY, FREDERICK	15th Mass. Inf.
SNOW, HENRY A.	1st Mass. Inf.	WHITNEY, WILLIAM II	43d Mass. Inf.
STORRS, CHARLES L.	32nd U. S. Col. Inf.	WILDER, EBEN	1 U. S. Navy, 16th Mass. Inf.
STONE, WILLIAM F.	11th Mass. Inf.	WILKINSON, FRANK	26th Me. Inf.
SULLIVAN, DANIEL J.	U. S. Navy.	WILSON, WILLIAM W.	1st Mass. H. Art.
SULLIVAN, JAMES	U. S. Navy.	WINNETT, WENDELL W.	3d Mass. H. Art.
SYMES, WILLIAM H.	45th Mass. Inf.	WITHAM, JOHN B.	33d U. S. Inf.
TALBOT, THOMAS B.	2nd Mass. Cav.	WITHINGTON, JNO. C.	1st Mass. Inf.
TARBEtt, WALTER	11th Mass. Inf.	WOODWARD, ALBERT A.	12th R. I. Inf.
TELLES, CHARLES	24 Mass. Inf.	WRIGHT, JOSEPH W. B.	14th Mass. Batt.
TEELING, JOSEPH A.	42nd Mass. Inf.	WRIGHT, SAMUEL	1st Mass. Cav.
THAYER, GEORGE A.	2nd Mass. Inf.	WRIGHT, SAMUEL C.	29th Mass. Inf.
TOBIN, JOHN M.	9th Mass. Inf.	YOUNG, THOMAS II	44th Mass. Inf.
TODD, WILLIAM	3d N. H. Inf.		
TOOMOTH, JAMES II	50th N. Y. Inf.		



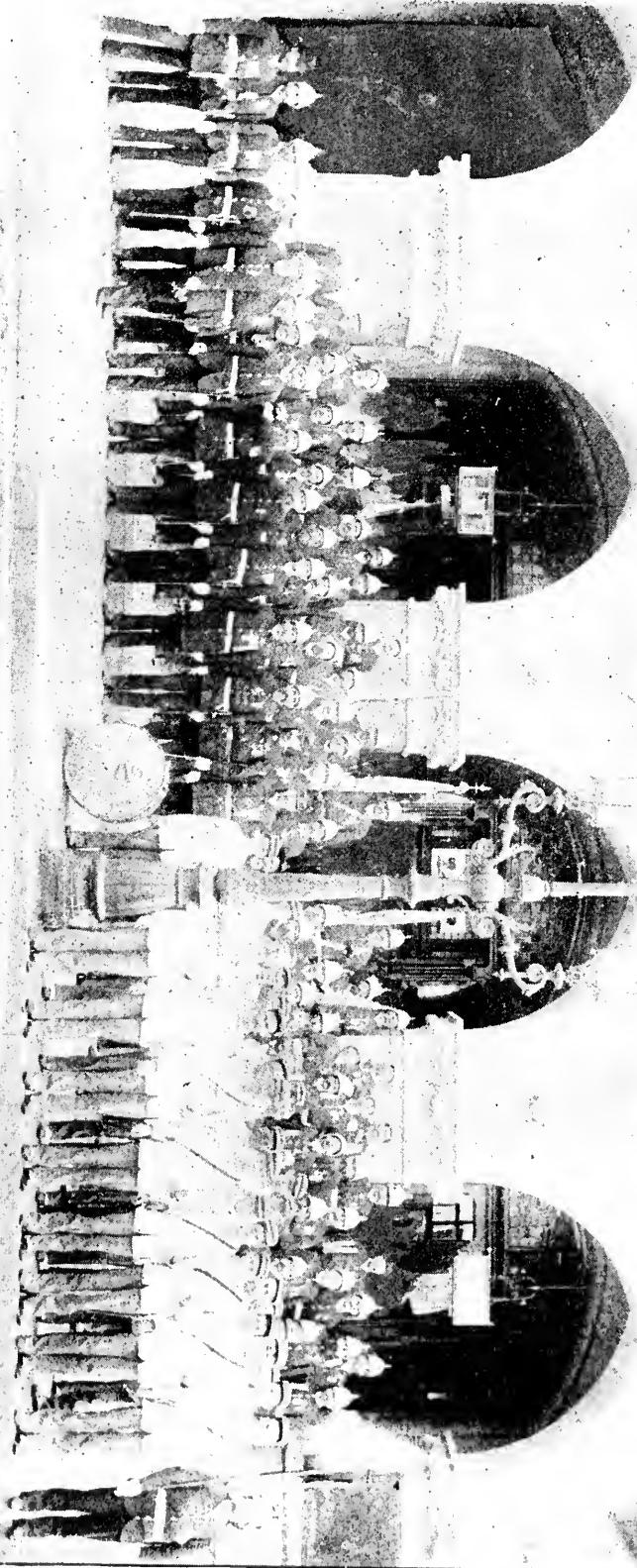
GRAND PARADE AND REVIEW OF THE UNION ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24TH-25TH, 1865.

"The victors of the Rebellion wheeling into Fifteenth Street, from Pennsylvania Avenue."



In Memoriam.

NAME.	SERVICE.	DIED
JOSEPH J. BELL,	5th Mass. Inf.	January 7, 1881.
WILLIAM C. ALDRICH,	10th Maine Inf.	January 21, 1882.
JAMES LEAVITT,	6th Mass. Inf.	August 10, 1882.
ANTHONY NEARY,	145th N. Y. Inf.	February 8, 1883.
JOHN H. WELCH,	3d Mass. Battery.	June 5, 1884.
JOHN H. FOOTE,	8th Mass. Inf.	June 4, 1885.
JOSEPH R. DRAPER,	14th R. I. H. A.	August 5, 1885.
GEORGE H. COLBY,	44th Mass. Inf.	September 13, 1886.
DANIEL A. NYEN,	11th U. S. Inf.	September 22, 1885.
C. B. HUSTON,	1st Mass. Inf.	December 7, 1886.
GRANVILLE T. SPOONER,	1st Mass. Inf.	March 14, 1887.
CHAS. FRANK KING,	145th N. Y. Inf.	March 16, 1887.
MILTON G. WOOD,	1st Vt. Inf.	June 14, 1887.
JOHN GALVIN.	U. S. Navy.	August 28, 1887.
CHARLES S. HILDRETH,	10th Maine Inf.	December 3, 1887.
WILLIAM H. GRAY,	1st Mass. Inf.	April 12, 1888.
CHARLES H. ROSS,	1st U. Co. Mass. Inf.	April 20, 1888.
JOHN A. GLINES,	1st Mass. Cav.	June 17, 1888.
JAMES H. KANE,	2d Mass. L. Bat.	January 26, 1889.
ALVIN M. TURNER,	1st Mass. H. A.	February 20, 1889.
GEORGE R. KING,	23d Mass. Inf.	February 25, 1889.
DAVID M. CARTER,	40th Mass. Inf.	March 18, 1889.
THOMAS J. HARRINGTON,	5th Mass. Inf.	March 28, 1889.
FRANCIS HEALD,	56th Mass. Inf.	February 16, 1890.
W. C. JOHNSTON,	4th U. S. Inf.	March 21, 1890.
ARTHUR H. WILSON,	7th U. S. Vet. Vol.	May 11, 1890.
M. A. KELLEY,	1st Mass. Inf.	May 9, 1890.
MAURACE LEVINS,	13th Mass. Inf.	October 25, 1890.
RICHARD F. TOBIN,	U. S. Navy.	November 22, 1890.
IRVING JONES,	{ U. S. Signal Corps, and 44th Mass. Inf.	December 6, 1890.
ALEX. A. PETERSON,	5th Mass. Inf.	March, 1891.
FRANK MONTAGUE,	U. S. Navy.	March 29, 1891.
WM. B. WHITING,	U. S. Navy.	April 27, 1891.
ABEL J. WOODBINE,	U. S. Navy.	June 3, 1891.
EDWARD A. KNAPE,	4th Mass. H. Art.	January 20, 1892.
HENRY H. STONE,	11th Mass. Inf.	March 11, 1892.
WM. J. HUNTINGTON,	1st Mass. Cav.	April 24, 1892.
JOHN GLINN,	U. S. Navy.	May 20, 1892.
FRANCIS J. BAXTER,	13th Mass. Inf.	June 23, 1892.
EDMUND CROCKETT,	1st. Mass. Cav.	July 20, 1892.
HUGH DOHERTY,	U. S. Med. Cadet	July 31, 1892.

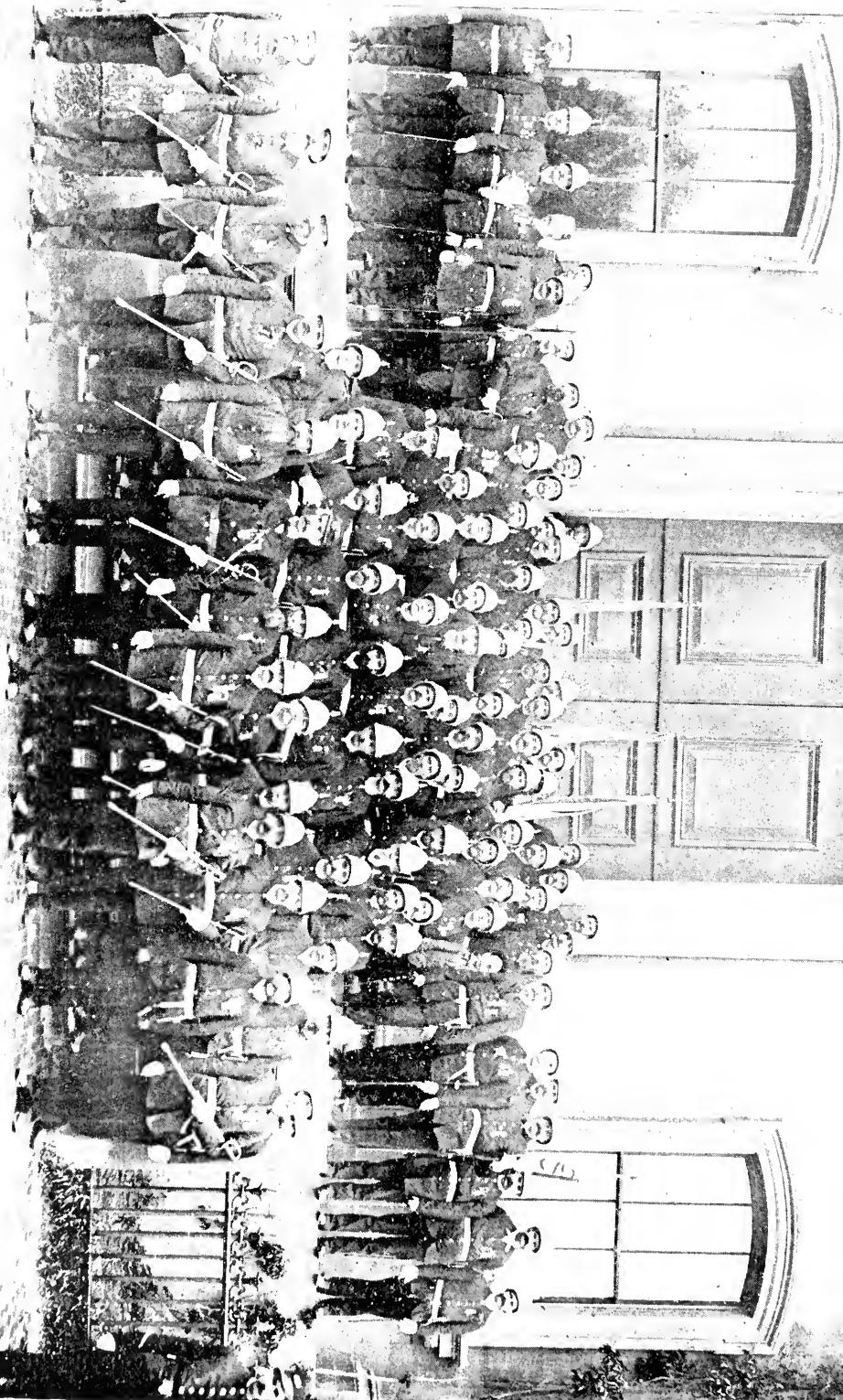


GROUP PICTURE OF THE COMRADES OF DAHLGREN POST, NO. 2, AT FALL RIVER, JUNE, 1884.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

AMOS. T. WHITE.	S. GARDNER BARRETT.
CHARLES J. NOYES.	DAVID A. BERRY.
JOHN F. MERROW.	ALBA E. CHAMBERLAIN.
FRED. P. LAFORME.	OLIVER W. CHENERY.
CHRISTOPHER BLAKE.	MILES S. CAHILL.
HENRY F. NAPHEN.	DANIEL A. COOK.
W. A. BATTEV,	CHAS. H. DODGE.
JOHN A. STETSON.	W. E. L. DILLOWAY.
GEORGE H. BOND.	DR. A. T. DAVISON.
JABEZ B. COLE.	JAMES H. DIXON.
SOLOMOM A. WOODS.	JOSIAH S. DEAN.
EDWARD SLINEY.	FRANK P. DUNLOP.
MOODY MERRILL.	REV. H. A. EVANS.
DR. LIBERTY D. PACKARD.	THOS. W. FLOOD.
BENJAMIN DEAN.	JOHN L. GOODMAN.
JAMES R. SHATTUCK.	ALONZO G. HAM.
WILLIAM TYNER.	SIDNEV HOLMES.
THOMAS HILLS.	WARREN F. HALL.
CLARENCE HALLETT.	BENJ. JAMES, JR.
BENJAMIN JAMES.	CHAS. S. JAMES
ROBERT F. MEANS.	JAMES LEWIS.
REV. J. J. LEWIS.	DANIEL LEWIS.
THOMAS LUTTED.	W. S. MILLIGAN.
PHINEAS ELTON.	STEPHEN MEAGHER.
JOHN W. NICHOLS.	MONSIER D. MANN.
ISAAC T. CAMPBELL.	WILLIAM E. MANSFIELD.
SAMUEL KELLEY,	MILTON C. PAIGE.
WALTER C. SHAPLEIGH.	RICHARD L. SOMES.
ROBERT H. BARHAM.	WM. P. STONE.
ALBERT H. STONE.	JOHN C. TIBBETTS
THOMAS F. BELL.	C. B. TALFORD.
ALDEN E. WHITMORE.	EDWARD D. TREADWELL.
ELIJAH H. GOODWIN.	BENJ. F. TOOMBS.
THOMAS A. JACKSON.	SOLOMON WEISCOPE.
LAWRENCE N. SHAW.	TIMOTHY WHEATER.
ARTHUR T. BLISS.	J. E. WELSH.
MICHAEL J. RVDER.	HARVEY WAIT.
AUSTIN AREY.	R. WOODSOME.
ARTHUR W. BOWDEN.	SAMUEL H. WISE.
WILLIAM G. BAIL.	ALBERT M. WILLIAMS.
	HOBART S. HUSSEY.

GROUP PICTURE OF THE COMRADES OF DAHLGREN POST, NO. 2, AT BOSTON, MEMORIAL DAY, 1885.



RD-107

The return to Gov. Andrew, representing the State, of the tattered flags which had been borne by its soldiers during the War of the Rebellion.

In 1865, the war being ended, and our regiments and batteries having returned home, it was determined by Gov. Andrew that the colors borne by them during the war should be formally returned to the State, and received with all the honors which the cause they symbolized made proper. The twenty-second day of December, the anniversary of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620, was selected as the day on which the ceremony should take place.

Every organization was represented, the veterans clad in their old uniforms, and carrying their tattered flags. The color bearers were stationed upon the steps leading to the Capitol.

Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, who had been selected to command, then addressed Gov. Andrew as follows :

"May it please your Excellency:—We have come here to-day as the representatives of the army of volunteers furnished by Massachusetts for the suppression of the Rebellion, bringing these colors in order to return them to the State who intrusted them to our keeping.

You must, however, pardon us if we give them up with profound regret; for these tattered shreds remind us of long and fatiguing marches, cold bivouacs, and many hard fought battles. The rents in their folds, the battle stains on their escutcheons, the blood of our comrades that has sanctified the soil of a hundred fields, attest the sacrifices that have been made, the courage and constancy shown, that the nation might live. It is, sir, a peculiar satisfaction and pleasure to us, that you, who have been an honor to the State and Nation, from your marked patriotism and fidelity throughout the war, and have been identified with every organization before you, are now here to receive back, as the State custodian of her precious relics, these emblems of the devotion of her sons. May it please your Excellency, the colors of the Massachusetts volunteers are returned to the State."

The Governor replied eloquently as follows :

"General:—This pageant, so full of pathos and of glory, forms the concluding scene in the long series of visible actions and events in which Massachusetts has borne a part for the overthrow of the Rebellion and the vindication of the Union.

These banners returned to the Government of the Commonwealth through welcome hands. Borne one by one out of th's Capitol during more than four years of civil war, as the symbols of the nation and the Commonwealth, under which the battalions of Massachusetts departed to the fields; they come back again, borne hither by surviving representatives of the same heroic regiments and companies to which they were entrusted.

At the hands, General, of yourself, the ranking officer of the volunteers of the Commonwealth, (one of the earliest who accepted a regimental command under the appointment of the Governor of Massachusetts), and of this grand column of scarred and heroic veterans who guard them home, they are returned with honors becoming relics so venerable, soldiers so brave, and citizens so beloved.

Proud memories of many fields; sweet memories alike of valor and friendship; sad memories of our fraternal strife; tender memories of our fallen brothers and sons, whose dying eyes looked last upon their flaming folds; grand memories of heroic virtues, sublime by grief; exultant memories of the great and final victories of our country, our Union, and the righteous cause; thankful memories of a deliverance wrought out for human nature itself, unexampled by any former achievement of arms; immortal memories with immortal honors blended,—twine around these splintered staves, weave themselves along the warp and woof of these familiar flags, war worn, begrimed, and baptized with blood. Let the brave heart, the trusty heart, the deep, unfathomable heart, in words of more than mortal eloquence uttered, though unexpressed, speak the emotions of grateful veneration for which these lips of mine are alike too feeble and unworthy.

General, I accept these relics in behalf of the people and the Commonwealth. They will be preserved and cherished, amid all the vicissitudes of the future, as mementoes of brave men and noble actions."

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